W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

DON'T RING
Walk in.
Always Open.
People's Popular Prescription Pharmacy
C. E. JONES,
36 Government Steet.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1893. No. 217

This Season's

Jackets, Mantles, Capes

A Magnificent Assortment

On View This Week

AT THE WESTSIDE.

BEAR IN MIND

That we supply THE TRADE with the Celebrated Woonsocket Brand

RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

SEND ORDERS DIRECT LENZ & LEISER

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

Established 1875.

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Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.

Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China

Collections made at every point.

Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

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Builders' Hardware,
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Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE. 42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

WEILER BROS.

Latest Arrivals

Japanese Leather Paperhangings, 36 in. wide
Japanese Drapery Crepes, 27 in. wide
Art Cambric Prints | For Curtains,
Sateen Cretone | Draperies, Etc.
White Satin Finish & Marcella Bed Quilts
Table, Banquet and Library Lamps
Tea Kettles with Wrought Iron Stands
New additions to Furniture and Carpet Stocks always arriving.

SHOW ROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT ST.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH FOR YOUR MONEY

Is what you receive from us.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

The finest assortment of Ready-Made Clothing ever seen in British Columbia is now on exhibition at our store. While others are complaining of hard times we are selling more good ready-made Suits than ever before. See our windows. Suits from $15 to $25, and no trouble to sell them; they sell themselves because they are just what the people want. No other stores have the same class of goods.

We have all sizes up to 50 in. chest measure. Suits for big men a specialty.

We have all styles—Single and Double Breasted Sac., Single and Double Breasted Frock, Full Dress Suits, Eaton Suits. An inspection solicited.

Boot and Shoe Department next door below.

35 & 37 Johnson St., Victoria. GILMORE & McCANDLESS.

I Consider AN AD. IN THE Times

AS SAFE AN INVESTMENT AS A GOVERNMENT BOND AND FAR MORE PROFITABLE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—Party who found small book containing names of business men in Victoria and other towns, please bring same to Times office. On back of book is name of S. A. Josslyn. s15-1t

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Tuesday, Sept. 19,

Under the Auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Interpreters of the Masterpieces,

MABELLE BIGGART,

Author, Reader, Dramatist.

MARIE LOUISE GUMAER,

Contralto Soloist.

Admission 50c.; Gallery 25c. Reserved Seats, 25c. extra, at Jamiesons. se15-4t

The Nonpareil.

A new cage bird, the nonpareil, is fast securing a position among household pets that bids fair to prove a successful rivalship of the canary as a song bird, and in elegance of appearance, plumage and graceful motions, he is by nature far superior. He is a native of the south, being found in Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico. Until recently he has been known as a cage bird to very few northern homes. Thanks to the enterprise of a prominent bird fancier in St. Louis, the nonpareil is attainable by all who desire a lovable cage bird, one that will not only delight the ear, but the eye as well. The nonpareil is the most beautiful of American finches. He is often called the "painted bunting," on account of his brilliant plumage. A well-known lover of birds, Mary Helen Boody, of Laconia, N.H., thus describes her nonpareil that, one of the first introduced into the eastern States, has, like its fellows, proved perfectly hardy in the northern climate. She says: "I have a beautiful specimen of the nonpareil, which at the present moment has a violet head and neck, a red circle around the eyes, the iris brown, the beak and feet brown, the upper part of the body yellowish green, the lower part of the back, the throat, the chest, and whole under part of the body, as well as the tail coverts, of a bright red; the wing coverts are green, the quills reddish brown, tinged with green; the tail a reddish brown. He is about the size of a canary and requires the same treatment. I feed him clear canary seed, with which is mixed a little millet seed.

"He is very fond of flies. If I offer him one he darts across the cage to seize it, taking it from my hand, and when allowed to fly about the room will catch flies for himself. He is a delightfully sociable bird and is very inquisitive, hopping about on my writing desk examining everything he sees. When tired after his rapid flight across the room he will perch himself before a mirror and warble away to his image reflected in the glass. He is fond of bathing and would bathe in a pitcher or basin if I would let him. But these are kept out of his reach when he is outside of his cage. The song of the nonpareil is soft and agreeable and free from the shrill notes of the canary. He sings for ten months of the year, ceasing only for the remaining two months during the molting period. I never had a bird that is easier kept. They do not obtain their full plumage until two years old, their color the first year being a plain green, and they breed as readily as canaries and their cost is about the same."—Northwest Magazine.

Almost a Hint.

They were walking under a very little umbrella, and she liked him well enough not to want a wide spread of alpaca. He was modest and seemed to be nervous, and she finally remarked very softly:

"Charley, I'll carry the umbrella if you will let me."

"Oh, no, I can carry it."

"Yes, Charley, but you see your arm takes up so much room that one side of me is out in the wet."

"I know, Fannie, but what will I do with my arm? Won't it be in the way all the same?"

"I don't know, Charley. Tom Clark always knows what to do with his arm when he's under an umbrella with Mary Martin, because Mary told me so."

Rifle cartridges, loaded shot shells at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

GIGANTIC SCHEMES.

American Engineers Project a Wonderful Plan

TO MAKE POSSIBLE THE LONG JOURNEY

From the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Winnipeg by Water.

Likelihood of the Daring Proposal Succeeding—Abscounder Weeks Arrested in San Jose, Costa Rica—Lieutenant Peary Writes a Friend All is Well With His Party.

St. Paul, Sept. 15.—Congressmen Boen and McCleary of this state are consulting with engineers of the war department on the feasibility of connecting Lake Traverse and Big Stone Lake, in the northern part of this state, which would give uninterrupted navigation from the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba. It is believed the entire cost of building a canal between the two lakes and improving the Minnesota river and the Red River of the North sufficient to allow the Mississippi river steamers to pass over them in safety would be less than $1,500,000. The Minnesota river flows into the Mississippi a few miles below St. Paul and finds its source in Big Stone lake, removed only a few miles from Traverse lake. From Traverse lake it flows into the Red River of the North direct to Lake Winnipeg, which has then an outlet in Hudson Bay.

Weeks Under Arrest.

San Jose, Costa Rica, Sept. 15.—Francis Henry Weeks, the New York absconder, was placed under guard last night in the municipal palace. When arrested Weeks assumed an air of indifference and offered no resistance. He had evidently been warned there was danger and was preparing for departure. No documents bearing upon his rascalities have been found. He will be detained at the municipal palace 40 days, or until a reasonable time has elapsed for the arrival from Washington of official documents showing proof of his guilt. It is expected Weeks' lawyer will make a strong effort to obtain his release from custody through the intervention of the courts.

A Letter From Peary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.—In a letter to Gen. Wistar, president of the Academy of Music, dated Falcon Harbor, Aug. 20, Lieut. Peary reports his party in the best of health and spirits, and adds that everything looks most encouraging for the success of his trip.

Chinese Deportation.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—Among Mai, a Chinaman arrested in San Jose subject to deportation, was ordered by master in chancery this morning to be deported. It will be a test case involving the question whether Chinese, being once landed, can subsequently be declared to be unlawfully in this country. Mai had been landed by Collector Phelps as being a merchant, as it was shown that he was a member of the firm of Bow Kee & Company, San Jose, but that he had been employed doing house work at the St. James hotel. It was held by the commissioner that he was landed by fraud, and was for that reason fraudulently in the country.

Bancrof'ts Alleged Swindle.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—N. J. Stone has sued H. H. Bancroft for $380,000, out of which sum he alleges Bancroft swindled him in transferring the business and plant of the Bancroft History Company to the California Book Company.

Hungarian Silver Prices.

Vienna, Sept. 15.—The Hungarian government has reduced the official price of the silver mines output from 90 to 57 florins per kilogramme. Austria is expected to take the same step soon.

Biggest in the World.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 15.—The great draw span of the new bridge across the Missouri river, the biggest and heaviest in the world, was swung yesterday. It weighs 1,390 tons and is 520 feet long and 100 feet high. Trains will be crossing the bridge by Nov. 1st.

Land Grants to Railways.

Alpine, Tex., Sept. 15.—In the suit of the state against the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Co., involving the land grant of that company from Columbus to Guadaloupe river, being nearly a million acres, the district judge decided in favor of the state. He held that part of the road from Columbus to San Antonio was chartered at a time when the constitution was in force prohibiting the grant of lands to railroads. An appeal will be taken.

A Georgia Judge.

An unusual incident occurred in the city court at Savannah, Ga., a few days ago. Judge McDonnell was tardy in putting in an appearance, for which he fined himself $10 and then promptly remitted the fine. His honor went to see his physician to have his arm, which he recently injured, dressed, and the doctor had kept him a little longer than he had counted on. When he entered the court room the hands on the clock above the judge's desk pointed to just ten minutes past ten. Judge McDonnell took note of the fact and said: "In accordance with the rules of this court every officer who comes in late is subject to a fine. The clerk will therefore enter a fine of $10 against the court for tardiness, to be paid into the registry of the court. Owing to the fact, however, that this is the first time that this thing has occurred, and also that the court had to be detained in order to have its arm dressed, the clerk will remit the fine."

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Another half million dollars was to-day deducted from the bonded indebtedness of the World's Columbian exposition, making a total of 40 per cent. paid since the first of August. The floating debt is practically all paid, and the most conservative estimates now make it certain that after paying all obligations there will be a dividend left for the stockholders.

New York, Sept. 15.—Speculation at the stock exchange opened quiet, prices ruled lower, the decline ranging 1-4 to 1 per cent. Grangers, General Electric, Sugar and Chicago Gas were among the strong stocks.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—President Cleveland and family, the new baby included if possible, will visit Chicago on October 9 to take part in the celebration of Chicago day at the World's Fair. If the plan projected by President Peck of the Union League club bears fruit, Peck intends to leave for Washington to lay the matter before the President.

New York, Sept. 15.—It is reported from Charleston that from 15 to 20 bodies have been found on the seacoast there, and are supposed to be from the missing ship Alvo.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—One hundred tins of opium were found secreted in one of the customs house closets this morning.

San Jose, Cal., Sept. 15.—In the damage suit of Maud Stockdale against D. W. Burchard, a prominent lawyer, for betrayal, a verdict was this morning rendered for the defendant after a minute's deliberation.

Hancock, Mich., Sept. 15.—A train on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R. R. was stopped by three masked men at 3 o'clock this morning. Th robbers stole something like $70,000. No blood was shed.

Sacramento, Sept. 15.—Fire at 1 o'clock this morning destroyed two dwellings on I street. Loss $6,000. Caused by a lamp explosion.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—The ship Gantlock Rock, which arrived this morning, 180 days from Antwerp, encountered severe weather. On June 17th she was struck in a terrific gale in lat. 40 s., long. 46 w., by a tremendous sea. The whole starboard side of the iron deckhouse was started. A heavy sea struck her on the quarter, wrecking the wheel, binnacle, cabin hatch and flooding the deck. She met another gale on July 19th, which kept the decks under water and burst in the cabin hatchway, flooding the saloon, storerooms and officers' quarters.

Banking in Scotland.

An appreciative article on Scotland's banking system appears in the Forum for September. Probably, it says, in no other country in the world are banking facilities so extensive as they are in Scotland. In every town, large or small, there is a branch of one or more of the great city banks, and even every village with the least pretension to size can boast of one. While in England there is a bank, or branch bank, to about every 10,000 of population, in Scotland there is one to about every 4,000. It is obvious that this extensive system of branches is well calculated to gather to one centre the savings of the community. The banks are not proud, and they accept at interest deposits of sums as small as £5, and allow current accounts to be opened sometimes with trifling balance which in England, as a rule, would be looked at askance and probably turned over to the savings bank. The depositors in Scotch banks who have not more than £100 to their credit, on deposit receipt or on current acount, comprise about three-fourths of the whole number. The result is that the aggregate banking deposits of a comparatively poor country, with few sources of natural wealth, and with a population of little more than 4,000,000, exceed £93,000,000. And it may be observed that a sum equal to perhaps one-third or one-half as much again has been placed on fixed deposit by Scotch depositors with the banks doing business in the colonies of the empire.

The Oldest Circus Proprietor.

Lord George Sanger is the oldest circus proprietor in the world. He was not, as he says himself, "born in the profession," but was adopted, beginning his professional career at the first fete in Hyde Park, London, on the occasion of the queen's coronation. His life as performer and manager thus extends over a period of fifty-five years—a longer time than any person now connected with the "sawdust" can boast of. For thirty years alone he managed an immense establishment in London. Lord George's first visit to Scotland took place in September of the coronation year. Since then he has not only travelled over the country more than once, but he has taken large buildings for the winter seasons in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen.

No Butter For Dinner.

Butter is never seen at a correct dinner party. It may appear melted in a sauce dish. The plate of bread has also disappeared. At each place a dinner roll or half a slice of bread an inch thick is placed. This supply is always sufficient for people who understand the fine art of dining. It is a great mistake, and one commonly made, to eat heartily at the beginning of the dinner. If a bite of bread is taken with the fish, another bite with the entree, and a third morsel with the roast, there will not only be bread left over, but there will be an appetite for the salad and dessert. Bread served at dinner should be a day old. There are physiological reasons why no bread should be eaten with oysters and soup.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and a delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, Kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by Langley & Co.

PEIXOTA'S POSITION

Brazil's Chief Magistrate May be Compelled to Resign.

RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY

Is Expected to be the Result of Any Such Contingency.

Mello's Squadron on the Qui Vive—Why the Telegraph Service Failed—Scared Operators Fled—Foreign Vessels in Rio Bay Remain Neutral—Prospects of a Naval Battle.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 15.—The captain of the gunboat Alagoas deserted from Admiral Mello's squadron. He hurried to Rio and there gave information to President Peixota of the movements of the rebel ships. All points which were favorable to landing of an invading force were strongly intrenched. The warship Tirandentes, which still remains loyal, has put to sea. It is expected she will meet the armed steamer Itateos, which was to aid the rebel fleet. If the two vessels meet a desperate sea fight is inevitable. The loyal ship Bahia has been ordered back from Panama, as the upper river squadron remains loyal. Students in the San Pablo have declared against President Peixota. All the foreign ships in the harbor remain neutral, and have decided not to interfere in the revolution.

Brazilians living in Buenos Ayres believe that the success of the revolution means the restoration of monarchy.

The British telegraph offices are situated near the arsenal and the staff of operators, fearing the building would be shelled, abandoned their posts. It has for this reason been impossible to get details of the bombardment.

The consul for Great Britain in this city and Montevideo decline to dispatch vessels for any port in Brazil except Santos. The coasting steamer Desterro was detained at Montevideo last night just as she was getting under way. The Brazilian minister requested that this action be taken as she had on board supplies for rebel warships under command of Admiral Mello. Commercial houses have protested to the foreign ministers against the suspension of telegraphic communication with Rio Janeiro.

ON THE INLET.

World's Champion Oarsman Exhibits—Bowell Coming Over.

Vancouver, Sept. 15.—Stanbury gave an exhibition of rowing on the Inlet this afternoon. If a purse is offered he will stay for the New Westminster exhibition.

Sandford Fleming arrived last evening on his way to Australia in connection with Pacific cable matters.

A company is being organized to make steel wire nails here.

The fall meeting of the Jockey club began this afternoon, with a fair number of entries.

Sheriff Woolery of Seattle is here after Krug, but has obtained no trace of him yet.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell goes to Victoria this afternoon.

He Stands by the Farmers.

I believe that the Canadian manufacturer can compete with the American manufacturer. Mr. Cane is willing to accept such competition, and other manufacturers, too, if they are allowed to compete with American manufacturers on American soil. But the government say they would not give reciprocity to the farmer in natural products, because they say that while it would be an advantage to the farmer reciprocity in manufactured goods would not be to the advantage of the manufacturers. I do not admit it; but suppose it is true. Let us suppose it, and let me argue the matter to all here, Conservatives and Liberals alike, and let us discuss the situation calmly. Let us suppose that it is true that reciprocity with the United States would be to the disadvantage of the manufacturers, but would be to the advantage of the farmers. Then the position is this: that we have to take our choice between the agriculturists on the one side and the manufacturers on the other side. I do not admit that the choice is true; but if it be true that any party has to make this choice between the agriculturists on the one side and the manufacturers on the other, let me say my choice is made. I stand by the farmers of Canada. And let me tell you that in speaking as I do now I do not come here as a demagogue to flatter your passions. I do not speak this because I am addressing at this moment a meeting of farmers. I said this fifteen days ago in Montreal to an assembly of workingmen. I said this because the farmers represent 75 per cent. of the population of Canada; because the farmers are the basis of prosperity; because without them the country would not be prosperous. We could live for months without professional men; without doctors, perhaps without lawyers—(laughter)—but we could not live without the farmers at all. And therefore it comes to this, that if as leader of a party I have to make my choice between the farmers and the manufacturers, my choice is made. What I have said I will say again, and I will stand by the farmers, because they are the very basis, the bone and sinew of our prosperity. The government would not accept the proposition of Mr. Blaine, who wanted to give us reciprocity in agricultural products; they would not include in a treaty some few articles of manufactured goods.—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier at Newmarket.

Millinery Display.

Ladies you are respectfully invited to our millinery opening on Tuesday, Sept. 19th. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. Newest styles, latest shapes from the eastern markets. J. Partridge.

HORRORS OF CHOLERA.

Hundreds of Mecca Pilgrims and Turkish Soldiers Perish.

Tunis, Sept. 14.—Of the 1900 pilgrims that left here and other ports in May last for Mecca, only half have returned, the others having fallen victims of the cholera. Fully 12,000 friends and relatives met the returning pilgrims on their release from quarantine, and there were many heartrending demonstrations of grief by the relatives of those who had succumbed to the disease. The survivors tell terrible tales of suffering. On June 24, 100,000 pilgrims were gathered on the sacred mount to hear a solemn address, prior to their proceeding to Mecca. Many of the multitude were starving. The mount resembled a battlefield, being strewn with the corpses of victims of pestilence, among whom were lying hundreds of the poorer wretches who were dying from the dread disease. So frightful was the condition of affairs that no one dared approach the place. Finally a battalion of 700 Turkish soldiers were sent to bury the dead and rescue the living. Five hundred of the soldiers lost their lives as a result of their devotion to duty. Of the whole battalion only 200 men escaped the pestilence.

Sick of America.

New York, Sept. 14.—At the steamship offices the statement of Dr. Joseph H. Senner, commissioner of immigration, to the effect that, for the first time in the history of this country, the emigration from this port greatly exceeds the immigration, was more or less verified. While the Cunard, White Star and American lines, whose steerage passengers are mainly English, Scotch and Irish, reported that their books showed a slight preponderance in favor of immigration, those lines which run direct to Europe report a great increase in emigration. At the office of the North German Lloyd line it was said that the figures of the Mediterranean service showed an increase in emigration of 100 per cent. and those of the Bremen service at least 10 to 20 per cent. over those of immigration. The Werra, which brought 220 steerage passengers, returned with 950 and left 500 which could not be accommodated. Emil M. Boas, general passenger manager of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, said that while the number of immigrants carried by the line had fallen off the emigrants were four times as many as last year. Each steamer, he said, carried several hundreds on the trips outward. He ascribed this unusual circumstance to the hard times and to the closing of the factories and mines. Many of those who are returning are miners from the coal regions of Pennsylvania and farm workers from the west also make up a considerable portion of the number.

The Unworkable Geary Act.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 14.—Yesterday the house committee on foreign affairs referred the Everett bill to amend and modify the Geary Chinese registration law to a sub-committee for examination and report. When the committee met in special session to consider the matter all the members were present save Messrs. Storer and Dan Voorhees of New York. Chairman McCreary laid the bill before the committee with a statement that upon examination it had been found necessary to revise and amend it in several particulars in order that it might be effective for the purpose intended. He therefore suggested that it be referred to a sub-committee of five, with Chairman McCrary at its head, the other members being Messrs. Geary, Everett, Hitt and Harmer. The sub-committee will meet at an early time and proceed with its work. In the course of the discussion there seemed to be a unanimous sentiment in favor of the extension of the registration period six months from the date of the passage of the act. This will in all probability be the term fixed in the bill as reported from the committee. The Everett bill proposes a year, but this is believed to be longer than is necessary. Mr. Geary, himself a member of the committee, is in favor of the extension, if he can secure it with certain amendments which will make the bill acceptable to his people at home.

An Association of Moonshiners.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 15.—The Distillers Association, Brotherhood of Moonshiners, has just been located in north Georgia. It is a strange sort of association, having headquarters in Murray county, and a membership of hundreds scattered throughout surrounding counties. The objects of the association are to protect members from the government and to encourage the manufacture and sale of illicit hiskey. When a member of the union is arrested it is the duty of the other members to see that he is released. If the deputy marshal gets one witness to swear that he saw the man making whiskey three or four will testify to an alibi. Each member is bound on oath signed in blood. He is sworn to kill any member who informs on another. In this way they hoped to protect each other from revenue men, but their secret leaked out, and it has been necessary to bring prisoners to Atlanta for trial to get them away from the influence of the union. On acount of threats made against old man Veal, who is now in Dalton informing against everybody who bought whiskey of him, it is thought he belonged to the union.

Bank of England.

London, Sept. 14.—The regular half-yearly meeting of the directors of the Bank of England was held to-day. David Powell, governor of the bank, announced that the liabilities of the Baring Brothers & Co., which firm failed some time ago, the liabilities being taken over by a number of guarantees including the Bank of England, had been reduced £4,225,001. The debts of the firm to the bank had also been reduced £4,005,000. The governor also announced that realization upon the Barings' assets was proceeding slowly, but the interest upon securities was more than enough to meet interest on the bank's advances to the firm.

In reply to a question asked by the stockholders, Governor Powell said he was unable to say whether in view of the cheapness of silver any of that metal was being fraudulently coined. The question, however, was one for the consideration of the mint rather than of the bank. Replying to further questions, he said that if the bank had advanced money on any American securities, it took care that the collateral was first-class. He added that he held no American railroad securities on his own account. He certainly had never passed any on the bank.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

J. R. Hutchins, Montreal, and Chas. Cassils, Montreal, divide the contract for supplying 5,000 tons of steel rails for the Inter-Colonial railway. W. H. Daunt, an Englishman, will furnish 300 tons for the Windsor branch and 1,000 for the Island railway.

E. B. Marvin was in Ottawa yesterday en route to England. He had a long talk with Sir C. H. Tupper on sealing matters. Mr. Marvin says the quality of this season's skins is better than he has seen for some years.

A Chinese Cruikshank,

The Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade has republished, in fac simile, a most curious set of Chinese cartoons on the national vice, which has an almost exact parallel in the famous Cruikshank series, known as "The Bottle." The native Cruikshank begins with a picture of a happy home, at any rate, of a happy summer house. The native debauchee takes his first whiff. He reclines upon a couch of ebony, inlaid with marble, and all his surroundings are elegant and luxurious. This is No. 1 of the series. No 2 represents parental expostulations—the youth on his knees before his father, and promising never to do it again; No. 3, relapse; and No. 4—the wife painting scrolls for a livelihood, in the miserable home. In No. 5 the smoker is at it again, while the wife and children, with a reckless indifference to perspective which is in itself suggestive of despair, weep by the side of the besotted father's couch, and the old mother does the work of a domestic judge. In No. 6 the wife loses her temper, and dashes the smoking gear in the ground, while the infuriated debauchee tries to beat her with a bamboo. In No. 7 he is again sucking at the recovered pipe while compassionate friends vainly offer him food for which he has lost all appetite. In No. 8 wife and child regard him with horror, but he does not seem to mind. In No. 9 he is sold up, and his lodging is on the cold ground. In No. 10 the dogs are after him as he crawls through the villages. No. 11 is the same as No. 10, "only more so." In No. 12 we see him, or rather the wretched skeleton of him, crawling into a hole in the rocks, in a wintry landscape, to die—still hugging the pipe that has brought him to ruin.—London Daily News.

Confederate Veterans Reunion.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 15.—This is the day originally fixed for the confederate reunion at this place, but owing to the fact that most of the old soldiers are engaged in agricultural pursuits it was decided to postpone the event until October, a few days prior to the dedication of the only confederate monument on northern soil, that in Oakwoods cemetery, Chicago. It was also thought that better rates could be obtained from the railroads later in the season and a larger attendance thereby secured. Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge of Kentucky will be the orator of the day on the occasion of the dedication of the monument.

Keeley Day.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Keeley graduates from all over the world gathered at the World's Fair grounds to-day to celebrate "Keeley day." This is the first instance in which an individual has been singled out by the Fair authorities for so high an honor, all the other special days at the Fair having commemorated some great event or has been devoted to the citizens of some particular state or city. Formal exercises were held in Festival Hall, in which addresses were delivered by Dr. Leslie E. Keleey and others, prominent in the movement and by representatives of the World's Fair management. The remainder of the day was devoted to sight-seeing. A feature of the fireworks this evening will be a monster fire portrait of Dr. Keeley.

Women of the G. A. R.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.—Strenuous efforts are being put forth to bring about an amalgamation of the auxiliary orders of the Grand Army of the Republic, known as the Women's Relief Corps, the Daughters of Veterans, and the Ladies of the Grand Army. Between the Relief Corps and the Ladies of the Grand Army considerable antagonism has existed for several years. The incoming administration of the Grand Army, however, recognizing the influence and the power for good that exists in all of the associations, is working in the direction of bringing about a unity of interests. To this end a conference composed of delegates of all the women's organizations auxiliary to the Grand Army will be held in Philadelphia next month, at which it is thought a combination may be effected between the various associations that to-day are more or less antagonistic to each other.

Crowned With Success.

By improving the kitchen and dining room service of the Vienna Cafe, Wilson block, Yates street, the experienced manager, in spite of dull times, has succeeded in more than doubling his business since he took charge three months ago. Lunch is served from 12 to 2 at 35 cents; with beer, 50 cents. Dinner from 5:30 to to 8 p. m. at 50 cents; with wine, 75 cents. Board by the week (three meals a day), $5. Meals a la carte at all hours up to 8 p. m.

A Magnificent Gem.

The London Daily news describes a magnificent diamond discovered the other day at the Jagersfountein mine in the Orange Free State, is not merely larger than previously recorded diamonds—it leaves all others far behind. It is described by the Rev. John Reid, in "Good Words," as of a pure blue-white color, and is stated to weigh 971 carats. It is expected to cut twice the size of the finest stone hitherto known—that is the De Beers mine diamond which was found in 1888 by a native who was caught in the act of attempting to conceal it. Its weigh was 428 1-2 carats in the rough, and it measured 1 7-8 inches through the longest axes and 1 1-2 inches square. When cut, it was reduced to 228 1-2 carats, and was valued at only £3,000 on account of its yellow color. What the Jagersfontein stone is worth no one can as yet say.

A better liver regulator and health restorer than Ecclay's Liver Lozenges is hard to be found. This is the experience of a Toronto family who had tried only one box. They want more sent on at once. They are pleasant and safe medicine. Sold at 25c. a box at druggists.

Rifle cartridges, loaded shot shells at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

London, Sept. 14.—A despatch from Tokyo says: Japan is intensely interested over the trial at Tokyo of Viscount Soma Junin, leading members of his family and chief retainers, on the charge of murdering the late Viscount Soma Masatine. The body of the late viscount has been exhumed after being 18 months in the tomb.

London, Sept. 14.—Advices from Africa state that large bodies of Matabeles are advancing on Mashonaland, Africa. Settlers are fleeing to Fort Victoria and the post is preparing for an attack.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 14.—The government has ordered that its mints shall no longer receive from individuals silver bars or worn silver pieces to be converted into coin and the importation of silver coin be prohibited. The order is not important, as Russia has few silver coins.

London, Sept. 14.—A despatch from Bangkok announces that the relations between Siam and France are more satisfactory, but adds, however, that the resumption of negotiations is still uncertain.

London, Sept. 14.—The miners of Yorkshire and Lancashire have voted unanimously against both accepting a reduction of wages and submitting the dispute with their employers to arbitration. A small minority were in favor of resuming old rates pending settlement of the question of wages.

Kissingen, Sept. 14.—Prince Bismarck, while showing signs of improvement, is not making rapid progress towards recovery. He is still confined to his room. Dr. Schweniger, his physician, returned here from Berlin to-day.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 14.—There were thirty-nine new cases of cholera and sixteen deaths from the disease in this city yesterday. The ravages of the epidemic are increasing.

CHEROKEE STRIP.

The Territory Will be Open for Settlement To-Morrow.

Arkansas City, Kan., Sept. 13.—To-morrow the last remnant of the princely domain, the Cherokee strip, once owned by the United States, will pass from the government to those who may be fortunate enough to establish their rights in the scramble to get something for nothing that will take place in a few hours. As the time for the fateful signal comes nearer the boomers are closing in on their prey, and by nightfall the entire strip will be surrounded by an almost solid line of men, and in some cases women, all eager to be first across the border.

The Santa Fe road will not run any train across the strip for several hours prior to and after the commencement of the rush. The gamblers and fakirs are everywhere, with their devices for fleecing the unsuspecting. Many of the colonies that have arrived within the last few days are equipped with ready-made houses that can be put together in a few hours. Others have provided themselves with blooded horses and light buggies in order to be first in the race and secure the choicest locations.

There are fully 100,000 people at various places on the border, and many of them are evidently prepared to go to any lengths of force or violence rather than be left in the race. Every precaution is being taken by the officers in command of the troops, who will be entrusted with the duty of seeing that fair play prevails, but in spite of everything that can be done it will be impossible to prevent more or less disorder, and thousands of those who have been waiting patiently for weeks are doomed to disappointment.

Upon receipt of the president's proclamation several weeks ago much dissatisfaction was expressed with the clause requiring prospective settlers to register and obtain certificates, without which they would not be allowed to enter the strip. Many threatened to ignore this provision on the ground that it was illegal, but the certificates have been taken out in large numbers during the past few days and no trouble is expected on this score.

Confidence is the Great

LINCH PIN

that holds you and me together in

Business Relations

When I take your money I give you a most satisfactory equivalent

WINTER UNDERWEAR

Reduced from

50c.	75c.	$1.00	$1.25	$1.50
to	to	to	to	to
25c.	50c.	75c.	$1.00	$1.00

Cameron, THE CASH CLOTHIER,

55 Johnson Street.

Another Nicaraguan War.

Libertad, Salvador, Sept. 15.—As a result of the triumph of the Liberal party in Nicaragua last month a constitutional convention is being held to-day, and it is probable that before the Liberals have been long in control another war will be added to the long list of Central American complications. The leaders of the party are in sympathy with certain exiles from Honduras who are bent on stirring up a revolution in their native country against the present executive, Gen. Baca, vice-president of the junta of Nicaragua, is now in Guatamala endeavoring to secure the intervention of President Barrios of that country to preserve peace between the belligerent republics.

Mr. A. D. Leonard

Of Utica, N. Y., suffered severely from Liver and Kidney troubles, causing great pain and That Tired Feeling. Other medicines failed to do him any good, but so successful and satisfactory was Hood's Sarsaparilla that he has taken no other medicine and is now well. The best known kidney and liver remedies are so happily combined with tonics and alteratives in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

that it is an unequalled remedy for all troubles with these important organs, overcomes That Tired Feeling and makes the weak strong.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

maintains its high standard as

A Perfect ⋆ ⋆ ⋆ ⋆ Beef Food.

STAMINAL

Is a Food and a Tonic combined.

It contains the feeding qualities of *Beef and Wheat* and the tonic qualities of *Hypophosphites* in the form of a

Palatable Beef Tea.

Milk Granules

Is the solids of pure Cow's Milk so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

The Perfect Equivalent of MOTHER'S MILK.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive, continue and extend the time within which the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Company, incorporated in the session of 1891, may construct its works and for other purposes.

By order of Provisional Directors.

A. DECOSMOS,
President V. S. & N. W. Ry. Co.

Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1893. j10-tf

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plummerfelt, Gorge Road.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land; forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 97 Third street, Victoria.

jly29-1m

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B. C.
(Mention this paper.)

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B.C.

Exhibition

And Grand

Celebration

At New Westminster,

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday Friday, September 26, 27, 28, 29, 1893.

$15,000 Prizes

This exhibition-Celebration is the Largest in the Dominion west of Toronto, and the Liberality of the Premium List and Prizes is unequalled in Western Canada.

First Annual Meet, Division No. 11

Canadian Wheelmen's Association

To decide Provincial Championship. The most important cycling event ever held in the Province.

Acquatic Sports and Canoe Races

Which will include Indian Races in War Canoes.

Entirely new feature of a

Log Chopping Contest

In which a large number of the best Axemen in the Province will take part. This competition is open to all comers, and handsome gold medals will be awarded the winners.

Horse Races.

Championship Lacrosse Match

Victoria vs. Westminster. Also Junior Lacrosse Tournament for Championship trophy.

Rugby and Association Football Matches, sailors' Sports, Field Sports, Rifle Matches, Grand Ball and Promenade Concerts.

The Westminster City Band and other Bands will be present, and dispense music throughout the Exhibition-Celebration.

EXCURSION RATES have been secured over all Railway and Steamboat Lines for visitors and for freight rates on exhibits.

A. B MACKENZIE,
General Secretary.

T. J. TRAPP,
President R. A. & I. Society.

D. S. CURTIS, Mayor,
Chairman Celebration Committee.

Cowichan and Salt Spring Island Agricultural Society

Annual Exhibition

Will be held in the Society's Grounds,

AT DUNCAN'S

ON

SATURDAY, September 23, 1893

For the Display of Agricultural Produce, Stock, Etc., Etc.

W. H. ELKINGTON, President. ALEX. BLYTH, Secretary.

se6-d&wtd

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Section 12 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1885," which provides that

From the first day of April to the 13th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling, except during the hours between 5 o'clock in the evening and 9 o'clock in the following morning, and on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In Central Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays;

In South Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and

In North Ward, on Wednesday and Saturdays.

And the water of the said Waterworks shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside the limits of the said City.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria B.C., June 8th, 1893.

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No. 1287, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. jy31-3m

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Real Estate.

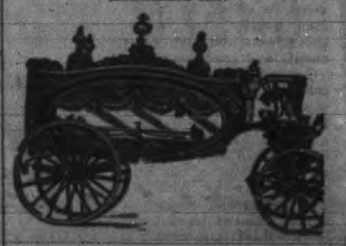
1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram only $800; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Cauliflower Road, only $700 cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.
Acre Blocks, $250; 1 acre Blocks at $350; easy terms.
20 acres of good land, 2 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.
100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.
100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, wood-shed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000 good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,800.
200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.
63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $200 per acre; improvements $4,000; good terms.
Kasilo lots, in good position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)



Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government street 2 doors n.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbotsford.

Dated the 26th day of August, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

a29-tf

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

The British Columbia Corporation,

LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Offices of this Corporation have been removed from 76 Wharf Street to Temple Building, corner Fort and Langley Streets, Victoria, B. C.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd. Lib'ty,
Managers and Agents.

Victoria, B.C., August 24th, 1893.—1m

Notice of Removal.

ROBERT WARD & COMPANY,

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Have removed from Wharf Street to their new Offices, Temple Building, corner Fort and Langley Streets, Victoria, B.C.

Victoria, B.C., August 24th, 1893.—1m

Estate of Harry Disher and Stephen Graham Campbell.

Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," by indenture dated and executed the 19th day of August, 1893, by Harry Disher, of No. 89 Herald street, in the city of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, and Stephen Graham Campbell, of No. 8 North Park street, in the said city of Victoria, carrying on business of grocers at No. 81 Douglas street, in the city of Victoria aforesaid, under the style or firm name of Disher & Campbell, the said Harry Disher and Stephen Graham Campbell, granted and assigned their real and personal property to Charles Fox Todd, of No. 208 Johnson street, in the city of Victoria aforesaid, and carrying on business at 72 Wharf street, in the said city of Victoria, merchant, and Joseph Clearihue, residing at Cadboro Bay road, in the said city of Victoria, and carrying on business at 28 Yates street, in the said city of Victoria, merchant, in trust for the creditors of the said Harry Disher and Stephen Graham Campbell. The said Charles Fox Todd and Joseph Clearihue executed the deed and accepted the trust thereby created on the 19th day of August, 1893.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS,
of 46 Langley street, Victoria, B. C.,
Solicitors for the trustees.

a21-1m

THE CHINESE BARBER.

A Functionary Who is Almost Indispensable to China.

The services of the tet-o-yen, or barber, are in constant request in China, and a much more extended and complicated process is gone through than is the case at our English hair dresser's, whose operations are generally limited to hair cutting and clean shaving. Having settled his customer comfortably in his chair, the Chinese barber commences by scraping not only the cheeks and chin of his victim, but also the whole of his head, with the exception of one spot on the top of his cranium, from which sprouts the inevitable queue; this is called by the Chinese pien-tsi, and by us commonly pig-tail, a name much resented by the Chinaman as a vulgar and insulting designation of the "sacred lock." Having succeeded in shaving carefully round the pig-tail, leaving the head in a bright and shining condition, resembling a polished billiard ball, the barber begins to perform upon his customer in a manner which can only be adequately described as "punching his head." This is done by clenching his fist and dealing to the long-suffering patient several sharp taps or punches with the tips of his knuckles, varied by a process of kneading or pounding, the barber digging his knuckles into the ill-fated headpiece of his customer in a most merciless fashion, suggesting that the operator is some philanthropical but fanatical phrenologist, who is seeking to improve the character of his subject by altering the undulations of his skull and changing the relative position of his "bumps."

The reason for these eccentric antics on the part of the Celestial barber is that his customer finds, or imagines that he finds, his brain cleared and his mind relieved; worry, care, depression and dullness dispersed, and a feeling of lightness, brightness and vivacity induced. As he is probably just recovering from the depressing and enervating effects of an opium stupor, with its strange and dreamful delirium, this result is not undesirable if business has to be transacted, in which, by the way, the Chinaman usually displays quite as much shrewdness and ability as our own merchants and tradesmen.

After the punching and pounding process is concluded, the barber at once proceeds to unfasten and unplait the long tail of hair, which reaches to the ankles of the wearer, and having combed and brushed and begreased it—much after the fashion of the long-tressed maidens of to-day—he, with slow and assiduous carefulness, replaits it and ties it with a piece of black braid which hangs in two short tails at the end.

By this time one would think that sheer exhaustion would prevent the pitiless and persecuting barber from committing further atrocities upon the person of his mild and lamb-like subject; but, no, renewed activity possesses the ruthless, unrelenting hair-dresser, and with frantic energy he seizes the hands of his victim, pulls his arms behind, and commences to twist and turn them until every joint cracks and one would think that his shoulders must be dislocated. The muscles of the arms are next the objects of attack, and the kneading and pounding process is again gone through; then the fingers are bent backards until the finger bones crack again and all the tortures of the rack appear to be endured.

Thus the operations of the consorted artist are concluded, he is duly remunerated, and the Chinaman walks lightly out of the shop, feeling himself refreshed and invigorated; the Englishman staring with undisguised astonishment at the discovery that life still lingers in the body of his Celestial brother.—Chambers's Journal.

A Problem.

Read this paragraph carefully, says the Pall Mall Gazette: Did it ever occur to any one to go back a few generations and consider the relationships each of us must have to others? For instance, a man has two parents, four grand parents, eight great-grand parents, sixteen great-great-grand parents. Each of his four grand parents had four grand parents, which equals sixteen great grand parents; each of his sixteen great-grand parents had eight great-grand parents, and sixteen grand parents four times removed, which equals 128 grand parents three times removed and 256 four times removed. Hence a man, going back five generations, finds himself the grandson of nearly 400 people, and this is allowing an average of one child to a family! If each man were entitled to four or five hundred relatives, of which he was the only offspring, the population five generations ago must have been four hundred times its present number. To turn the problem again, let us consider an average family of four children. A man would have sixteen first cousins, sixty-four second cousins and two hundred and fifty-six third cousins, and one thousand and twenty-four fourth cousins. This, with four hundred grand parents, makes an extensive family, and it follows that as the population of the country is too small for the ratio, every one must be related to somebody and somebody related to everybody. It wouldn't be surprising if the solver of this comes to the conclusion that the human family are in reality bound to each other "by the ties of blood"—instead of the saying being a mere figure of speech that is used between the factions of a race or language.

The Era of Paper Money.

J. B. McMaster, in his paper in the September Atlantic on "Wild-cat Banking in the 'Teens," gives a vivid picture of the evils of an era of paper money:

"To the evils produced by so debased a paper currency, coming from more than four hundred sources of issue—from banks with charters, from banks without charters, from cities, from towns, from individuals, from importing companies and exporting companies, from factories and from the treasury of the United States—must be added yet other evils which spring from the opportunities such a currency afforded rogues and sharpers. Men without consciences printed their change bills on paper so bad that it fell to pieces in the pockets of the takers. Counterfeiters filled their shameful trade so successfully that hundreds of thousands of dollars of false notes were soon afloat in the country. One gang made its headquarters in the Indian Territory. Another had its presses somewhere on the Hudson. Four members of the western gang, who were captured at Harrisburg, had in their valise $250,000 counterfeit notes of the Miami Exporting Company of Ohio. A member of the eastern gang had with him when caught counterfeits of every important bank along the seaboard from Savannah to Albany. The newspapers all over the country were full of notices of false bank notes, and, what was quite as bad, of notes of banks which had no existence. These wild-cat institutions were the creation of a class of men who would have thought counterfeiting infamous. Two or three of them would associate, select a name and a city, have plates engraved in the best and most artistic manner, print bills of all denominations, and sell them to the exchange brokers, or pass them off in cities far away from the place where the bank was supposed to be located. New York, as a great commercial centre, was a favorite spot, and in it many such imaginary institutions were located. One, taking the name of the City Exchange Bank, and claiming to have two million of capital, scattered tens of thousands of dollars in notes all over the south. Another, called the Merchants and Mechanics' Exchange Company, victimized the people of Augusta, of Fayetteville, and of Charleston. Notes of a third, the Ohio Exporting and Importing Company, appeared at Trenton, at Philadelphia, and in West Virginia. The owners of a fourth, known as the Commercial bank, did a thriving business from Coopers-town to Buffalo."

A Climax of Horror.

A ghastly crime has just been committed in the town of Balta, in Podolia. A young man who, when little more than a child, went to America, where he made a fortune, recently returned to Balta. His parents kept an inn there, in which he took up his quarters without informing them of his return. He then proceeded to have a bath, leaving all his money in charge of the landlady. Tempted by the largeness of the sum, the woman conceived the idea of murdering her lodger and appropriating his property. The young man meanwhile returned from his bath and went to bed, and she, seizing the opportunity, murdered him with a kitchen knife while he slept, and then deposited the corpse in a cellar. The proprietor of the inn was absent while this tragedy was being enacted; he returned home on the following day, when his wife informed him of what she had done, and took him into the cellar, where the body lay concealed. On his way through the town the father had heard of his son's return from America, and after a close scrutiny recognized the corpse as that of his own son, notwithstanding the changed appearance after many years' absence. The wretched woman had hardly looked at her visitor, and had murdered him without suspecting who he was. The unfortunate father, overwhelmed by the horrible discovery, fell down dead on the spot, while the police, who were informed of what had passed, immediately arrested the woman, who is now in prison awaiting trial.—Westminster Gazette.

A Steam Bicycle.

A steam bicycle constructed on novel principles is the invention of Konrad von Meyenburg, a student of the Royal Polytechnic school of Dresden, Saxony, who arrived in this city last Friday on a vacation trip, says the New York World. He has applied for patents on his bicycle in Germany, England and the United States. In his opinion it will come into general use for long distance riding, as it can be run, he says, at an average speed of 12 to 14 miles an hour, and the cost of fuel is a trifle. A bicycle fitted with the steam apparatus will weigh about 80 pounds and will cost about $100 more than the ordinary safety machine. The steam is generated in a boiler of galvanized iron, having an absolute jacket suspended between the wheels. The wet steam is superheated through a long circular tube within the boiler. The steam then passes to the propelling machinery, which is covered by an air and water tight rubber pouch on each side of the rear wheel. Circular crank shafts, directed by side bars on an original principle, give the speed, which can be checked or increased at will. The machinery is controlled as simply and by the same motion of the hand as the ordinary safety machine. The fuel used is petroleum or benzine, which is contained in a tank above the forward wheel. Enough can be carried to heat the boiler for three hours. From the tank the oil passes through a tube to a lamp beneath the boiler. The steam supply is practically inexhaustible, as it is returned to the boiler through condensers ranged in rows on each side of the back wheel.

A Famous Steamboat Race.

The famous race between the Hannibal City and the Ocean Spray occurred in 1859. Prior to this race the Ocean Spray had splendid records. The race was from St. Louis to Keokuk. The early part of the race was very close, and the excitement was intense. When nearing Bissell's point, the Ocean Spray found the Hannibal City passing her. The mate of the Ocean Spray, one Davis, becoming desperate, ordered the head of a barrel of turpentine to be knocked in. His men were then ordered to dip the wood in this turpentine before putting it in the furnace, the object being to quickly increase the steam pressure. The Ocean Spray was supposed to carry only 160 pounds of steam, but Davis thought that by "putting another nigger on the safety valve" he could run the pressure up to 200 pounds and distance his rival. In carrying the dripping wood to the furnace the track became saturated with turpentine, which caught fire from the open furnace. The flames quickly reached the barrel. An attempt was made to throw the barrel overboard, but it exploded, and the burning oil became scattered all around the boat was soon a mass of flames. Scott Matson was captain of the Hannibal City. He was a brave and generous man, and in this instance these two qualities made his name famous. Notwithstanding the imminent danger, he ran his boat alongside the burning one and rescued every person on board. Davis, the mate of the burned boat, was afterwards convicted and sent to penitentiary for gross violation of the rules of safety. He was later pardoned.

Don't You Know.

That to have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system and gives nerve strength.

HOOD'S PILLS may be had by mail for 25c of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Venice is built on 80 small islands, which are connected together by nearly 400 bridges.

When a horse is trotting at a 2:29 gait his feet move a little faster than a mile in 1:10. As his body is moving at 2:20 and as each of his feet when in contact with the ground is stationary and then is picked up and moved forward to make the next step, the foot must move as much faster than the body as to make the step, which is twice as fast.

Holland is now following in the path of Belgium. Hitherto the Dutch were entitled to vote according to a system of registration, varying with the importance of the district in which they had their residence. This system the government proposes to replace by a law giving the right to vote to every Dutchman who has attained the age of 23, knows how to read and write, and is not dependent upon public charity. This is a near approach to universal suffrage.

The president of a prominent life insurance office recently remarked that the character of a company's representatives largely determined the character of that office's business. He saw that an agent could not work among a class of men higher than himself socially; he could reach down, but not up. The quality of the risks and their persistency as premium payers have been notably advanced with the improvement in social, moral and financial standing of the agents.

Book Borrowers.

Book borrowers are so numerous and so generally careless that reform in their case seems almost hopeless. Have you any borrowed books on your shelves? How long have they been there? Does the fact that the book has a paper cover make your duty any less binding? Or have you an art study or a roll of music long ago borrowed? Do return it right away. It is not so much that the article is needed, though that is a sufficient reason for returning it, but an unduly habit of failure in this respect may lead you to be careless and neglectful about more important matters.—Congregationalist.

Mick and Nick.

Under the heading of "Accomplices" the Patrie publishes the following article: "At the moment when Sir Hector Langevin is again coming out of obscurity, his old political accomplices, Mick and Nick, are about to appear before the assizes, if the honest government that presides over the destinies of the country does not once more trip over justice. This, it is well known, would be nothing new. Several times before everything has been ready for the trial, but there has always been some escape. Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly have so many friends in Ottawa! But this time, it appears that the thing is serious. The witnesses have been summoned two months in advance. Some say that it is in order to prevent them from escaping, while other assert that it is with a view to give them a chance to go away. Anyhow, the Ottawa assizes will soon open, and soon also we will know what to think of Sir John Thompson's honesty."

Disease and Death in Impure Water

An impure or contaminated water supply to any city or town is fraught with disease and death. An impure and sluggish supply of blood for the human system carries with it the seeds of disease. The blood represents life; how necessary, therefore, to have the great life-stream pure and flowing naturally. Health, strength, vigor and long life depend upon the condition of the blood. Impure blood shows itself in many forms, such as pimples, eruptions, sores, sallow skin, languor, and a worn-out and run-down system.

The only way to thoroughly enrich the blood and cause it to flow freely and naturally is to use Paine's Celery Compound. This precious medicine is vitalizing, purifying and enriching, and does a work that no other medicine can do. We think it unnecessary to enlarge upon the benefits of this wonderful, life-giving medicine. It is too well-known to the public to require any boastful introduction. Its past record of wonderful cures is a complete guarantee of its honesty and power.

A Boiler's Horse-Power.

The horse-power of a boiler is now nearly always figured by engineers upon the basis of the amount of water it will evaporate under certain conditions. The term, however, is somewhat misleading. The boiler simply supplies steam for an engine to use, and it is in the engine itself that the horse-power developed by the steam shows itself. If a boiler driven its hardest could just furnish steam enough for 100 horse-power developed in an engine using 40 pounds weight of steam per hour per horse-power, this would be an evaporation of 40x100—4,000 pounds of water into steam. The useful work of the boiler produces but 100 horse-power. If, however, the engine used but 20 pounds weight of steam per horse-power per hour, then the 4,000 pounds that the boiler evaporated would in this engine produce 4,000 plus 20 minus 200 horse-power, or twice as much power. The standard of horse-power used for a boiler has nothing whatever to do with horse-power. It signifies simply th amount of water the boiler will evaporate, and because the name is a common one, this unity of duty is called a horse-power. This unit is the evaporation per hour of 30 pounds of water at 100 degrees temperature to a steam pressure of 70 pounds. The standard of horse-power of a boiler serves the purpose of being a measure of its ability compared with other boilers. It simply measures the absorption of heat by the water in a given time and does not undertake to account for the consumption of coal.—Canadian Examiner.

The Trade Paper of To-Day.

Our St. Joseph contemporary hits the nail on the head when it says: "Commercial journalism is less a sinecure than ever, and the days of the fake-sheet adjuncts of job printing offices are numbered. So are the days of the one-horse sheets, so far as their exercising any influence is concerned. Well-edited and broad-guage trade publications alone carry influence or receive any attention among the trade. Bulk is no longer a criterion of merit, rather the reverse. The postoffice at Washington was never so severe in drawing the line between advertising sheets and news journals, and without transmission through the mails as second-class matter no publication can live. Jobbers and manufacturers are also becoming more critical every year in placing their trade advertising patronage. The lower grade publications must hustle themselves to higher ground if they would live. The post-office department is after them; the jobber is deserting them; the trade throw them under the counter—they are tired of "editorial" lessons on floor-sweeping, window washing, and how-to-behave-to-customers—and now the better class journals are about to give them the cold shake. It will be the survival of the fittest, the natural result of competition, the law that governs the business of the world."—St. Louis Grocer.

All Men

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpation of the heart, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dulness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with leaden circles, oily flocking skin, etc., are all the symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on diseases peculiar to man, send 10c. in stamps sealed. Address M. V. Lubon, 24 Macdonnell ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada. *

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

IMPERIAL Cream Tartar BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

TRADE MARK BIG CURE YOURSELF! Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. The Universal American Cure. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A. PRICE $1.00

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890

Notice is hereby given, that Edward White, carrying on business at Number 61 Government street, in the city of Victoria, under the firm name of Brown & White, dry goods merchants, has assigned all his real and personal property, except as therein mentioned, to John Joel Austin, of the said city of Victoria, in trust, for the purpose of paying and satisfying proportionately and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Edward White. The said deed was executed by the said assignor and trustee on the 21st day of August, A.D. 1893, and the said assignee has undertaken the trusts created by the said deed. All persons having claims against the said Edward White must forward and deliver full particulars of claim, duly verified, to the assignee at Victoria, on or before the 21st day of October, 1893. All persons indebted to the said Edward White are required to pay the amount due by them to the said assignee forthwith. After the said 21st day of October, 1893, the trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice. A meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the assignee, 32 Fort street, Victoria, on Monday, the 28th day of August, instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

THORNTON FELL,
50 Langley St., Victoria,
Solicitor for the Assignee.

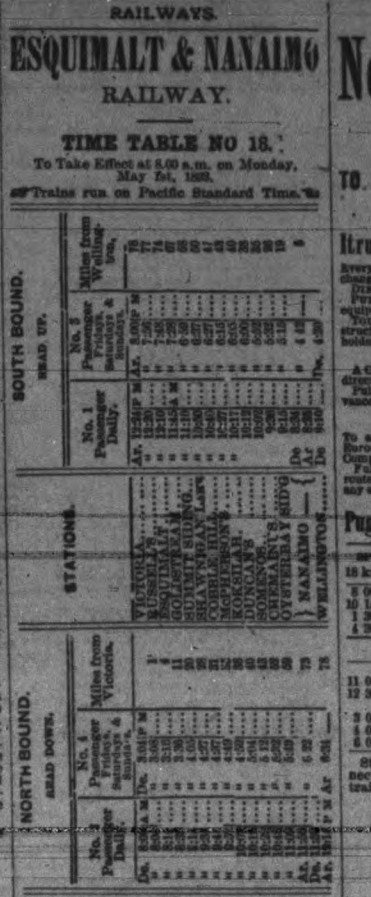
RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.



ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 21,

Taking effect August 22nd, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2:30 o'clock a.m.
Vanvouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 15:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.
The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.
Umatilla - - - Sept. 6
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Great Overland Route

QUICKEST AND SHORTEST

To All Points East and South.

UNSURPASSED SCENERY ROADBED EQUIPMENT.

No dust, through Pullman Cars and elegant Tourist Cars on all trains.

Special Through Rates

To and from any part of Europe by all transatlantic lines.
Intending travellers should take advantage of the very low rates offered by the C.P.R. to eastern points.

Banff National Park Excursion Tickets

Good for 60 days to Banff and return during summer months,

ONLY $30.00

Grand fishing and shooting, Okanagan Lake, Kootenay. Steamer "Aberdeen" running from Okanagan Landing to Penticton Monday Wednesday and Friday.
For further particulars apply to
G. L. COURTNEY,
Agent C.P. R.,
Cor. Government and Fort streets.
GEO. McL. BROWN,
Dist. Passenger Agent,
Vancouver.

THE

Northern Pacific

RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route,

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (in charge of cars) composed of
DINING CARS, unsurpassed.
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment.
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and
ELEGANT DAY COACHES.

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines and rails direct and uninterrupted service.
Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, Japan and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.
Full information concerning rates, time of trains routes and other details furnished on application any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED. Victoria Route. TONNAGE
18 knots S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON." 1117

8 00 am	Lv	M	... Tacoma..	110	Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	... Seattle....	82	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	36	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	... Victoria...	M	Lv	8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	M		A		
11 00 pm	Lv	28	... Seattle....	58	Ar	v pm
12 30 am	Lv	28	... Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	... Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	45	... Port Gamble.	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	72	... Port Ludlow	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	80	Pt. Townsend	M	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass Agent,
Washington, Portland or

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

AND

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars
Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.
For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservation etc., call upon or address
THOS A. GRAHAM
Dist. Pass. Agent
No. 1702 Pacific Ave,
Tacoma, Wash.
E. P. ROGERS
Asst. Gen. Pgr. and Pass. Agt.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Comox for Valdez Island every alternate Thursday at.....7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria, at the Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer
Alameda..... Thursday, 21st Sept., at 2 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

FOR HONOLULU,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, September 30, 1893, 2 p.m.

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.

Great Northern Railway

Passengers for Chicago and the East travel via this route.

Passengers leave Victoria daily at 5:30 p.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the East.

Running Buffet cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., first-class coaches, and free tourist sleepers.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanogan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America, and a line free from dust.

For information, or publications, apply to
C. A. HATTHAY,
General Agent,
Adelphi Block, Government street, next to Post office.
F. I. WHITNEY,
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS

THOMAS HOOPER ARCHITECT. Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, MISS M. B. SHARP, 97 Quadra street. A full and efficient staff of teachers in every branch. Applications for admission made to principal at Conservatory, between hours of 12 to 1, on Saturday; 5 to 6 on Wednesdays.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 75 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P.O Box 22.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.

J. DOHERTY, GENERAL SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Donghty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m. on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, ja13 Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 6755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja14

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja6 A. J. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 139, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, sojourning companions cordially invited. E. LANGLEY, 1-1y Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1. Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend. A. PERRUCHE, 9c29 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANOS TUNED. JAMES FHERIDAN, Of thirty years standing in the City. Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments thoroughly tuned, regulated and repaired. Address—Room 3, Gospel Hall, Oriental Avenue, between Yates and Johnson Streets.

QUEEN'S MARKET. L. GODACRE, Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best description of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 136

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. 137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

Office Removal.

J. R. GARROW, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office, Clarence Block; Residence, 21 Queen's Avenue. Telephone 409. Office Hours, 9.30 to 11 a.m.; 2 to 5 p.m., and 7.30 to 9 p.m. Sundays, 3 to 5 p.m.

DR. A. C. WEST, Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adolphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.

Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, 931 Douglas Street.

In the Matter of the Estate of Disher & Campbell, of 91 Douglas Street, Victoria, Grocers.

Take notice that the trustees of this estate have granted and assigned all the estate and effects of the above named Disher & Campbell to Daniel Campbell and he is authorized to collect all book debts due and owing to the late firm of Disher & Campbell.

And further take notice that all persons having claims against the said estate must forward and deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the trustees, Charles Fox Todd and Joseph Clearihue of Victoria on or before the 1st day of December, 1893. After the 1st day of December, 1893, the trustees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated 11th September, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS, Solicitor for the Trustees, Victoria.

s11-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

A Garden Party and "At Home"

—WILL BE HELD ON—

FRIDAY, the 15th Inst.,

—AT—

THE RESIDENCE OF D. SPENCER, ESQ.,

Heiteville street, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Metropolitan Methodist Church. Good programme of vocal and instrumental music. Some of the best talent has been secured. Tea will be served from 5 to 8. Admission, including refreshments, 25 cents. s13-3t

Delsarte College of Oratory

FRANCIS JOSEPH BROWN, President, (President of the Elocutionists' Association of Canada.)

Largest and most advanced School of Oratory in Canada.

DEPARTMENTS—School of Voice Culture. School of Physical Culture. School of Dramatic Art. School of Belles Lettres.

Fall Term September 12. For Catalogue address Francis Joseph Brown, care of Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Young girl as general servant, no washing. Apply Mrs. Macleod, Boyd street, James Bay. s14-3t

FOR SALE—A Snap; 80 acres, all good land, 2 1-2 miles from Alberni townsite; worth $10 per acre, reduced to $3 per acre. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St. s14

WANTED—A share of your fire insurance business by the Scottish Union & National Insurance Co. A. W. More & Co., agents, 70 Douglas street. s14

FOR SALE OR TO-LET—An improved farm near McPherson's station. Price reduced to $1200 or rent $5 per month. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. s14

FOR SALE—Ladies' side-saddle, almost new. Apply Fashion Livery stable, Fort street. s13-3t

PIANO FOR SALE—Grand, square, rosewood, originally $800 in London. Apply to David Coulter, North Saanich, or to Hiatt & Gordon, grocers, cor. Michigan and Menzies streets. s13-6td-1tw

WANTED—For cash, one acre suitable for strawberries, within three miles of Post office. "Bert," Box 684. s13-3t

MISS WARREN, pupil of Mr. and Madame Bodda (Miss Louisa Payne), London, England, is prepared to give instructions in singing and elocution. References kindly permitted to His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia, Mrs. I. W. Powell, Burdett avenue; Miss Dupont, 20 Scoresby street, and Miss Berrin, Bishop's Close. For terms apply to Miss Warren, 33 Birdcage Walk, Victoria. s11-1m

FOR SALE CHEAP—Four good hacks and horses. Apply W. G. Bowman. s11-1w

TO RENT—The American hotel and bar, 16 rooms and a fine large concert hall. The bar and fixtures all complete. Apply T. J. Burnes, Burnes House. s11-tf

TO RENT—A well furnished five room cottage. Good location. Possession given immediately. 42 Cadboro Bay Road. s8-tf

TO LET—A nine-roomed house with the privilege of buying the carpets and furniture. Apply to Mrs. E. R. Matthews, 357 Johnson street. Sept 5,2 wks

FOR SALE—Two 25 horsepower steam engines. Address Taylor Mill Co. P. O. box, 628, City. s9-1m

FOR SALE—Steam yacht "Angerona" of 14 tons burthen; can be seen at Turpel's Ship yard. For particulars apply to Thornton Fell, Langley street. jy31-1m

FOR SALE—A good paying business. Apply E, this office. jy9-tf

Shorthand and Typewriting.

I am making arrangements for classes in Pitman's shorthand and typewriting—day and evening. Terms moderate, call or write for full particulars. Proficiency guaranteed. J. A. BATES, s11-6t Hotel Brunswick.

British Columbia Milling & Mining Co'y, (LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT No. 24.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of one cent per share has this day been levied upon the members of the above named Company, payable at the Company's office, No. 48 Langley street, Victoria, B.C., on or before the seventh day of October, 1893, from and after which date all shares on which said call shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent, to be dealt with according to law.

By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE A. SARGISON, Secretary.

Victoria, September 4, 1893. s6-15t

S. A. STODDART, The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c New Main Springs, 75c. Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years. mar1

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL, Splendid Summer Resort.

Good Fishing and Hunting. Cottages to let for families or parties. First-class accommodations. GEORGE KOENIG, ja30-1m Proprietor.

Rounded to Pretty.

A clergyman when baptizing a baby, in the usual course inquired the name of the infant, to which the mother, with a profound courtesy, replied, "Shady, sir, if you please."

"Shady," replied the minister, "then it's a boy, and you mean Shadrach—eh?"

"No, sir, it's a girl."

"And pray," asked the inquisitive pastor, "how happened you to call the child such a strange name?"

"Why, sir," responded the woman, "if you must know, our name is Bower, and my husband said as how he should like her to be called Shady, because Shady Bower sounds so pretty."

The French Premier's Humble Start.

In his speech at his native town of Le Puy, M. Dupuy, the French premier, naturally indulged freely in personal reminiscences. In dwelling on his own humble origin, he said he wished, as prime minister, to visit that town, every paving stone of which must know him. He wanted to meet his old playmates and schoolmates and his old friends of every age, and live over again those years passed among them by the son of a process server (huissier), who is now head of the government. He went to the high school in his humble house, and brought back prizes for attention and hard work. They were the prelude in a lowly sphere of the proud position he now fills!—London Daily News.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;

At No. 97 Yates street, near Government. Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week..... 25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year..... $10 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1 50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion, the type used for general reading, and placed in reading columns, 25c a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out. Address

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Daily Times.

AGRICULTURE.

The excellent contribution signed "Progress," which appears in this issue, treats of a subject that receives very little attention at the hands of either legislators or the press. Of all industries natural to any country agriculture is the most important. Its products are the most valuable, and it affords employment to a larger number of people than any other occupation. A country without farmers can never amount to anything, and there are few countries worth living in that do not possess sufficient arable soil to yield food products for their peoples, if the land under wise laws, is cultivated by an intelligent and thrifty population. British Columbia, we are often told, is not an agricultural country, but the statement is only half true. Agriculture is undoubtedly the first industry in the province, yielding possibly as much real wealth as all the others combined. But our province still purchases food products from other countries, and our people continue to pay heavy duties on such necessaries of life as mutton, butter, eggs, etc., which should be raised at home. There is absolutely no reason why British Columbia should send out millions of dollars every year to purchase food for her people. We have ample land to feed all the population that the province will contain in the next 20 years. But it must be cultivated. Agriculture must be encouraged by wise laws wisely administered. Our correspondent suggests a sliding scale of taxation, which has some of the merits of the single tax inasmuch as it exempts improvements, to encourage the farmer in bringing more land under cultivation, and shows very forcibly how much money is now being sent out of the country which could be retained at home. The letter calls attention to a most important question and we believe the suggestion made will receive that consideration which the gravity of the situation, if we may so put it, demands. The writer, we may add, is a prominent citizen who has given much attention to the subject.

ALD. BAKER.

The re-election of Mr. Baker by a decisive majority was conceded, so that the result of the polling in the North Ward does not surprise any person. Ald. Baker has reason to congratulate himself on the result, because the vote is, in effect, a verdict of "not guilty." Unseated members of parliament are, generally speaking, successful when they go back to the people for re-election, and for the same reason a like result will follow in the case of aldermen. The average elector does not care very much about a rigid interpretation of the laws affecting the independence of representative, so long as boodling has not been committed. He declines absolutely to make a "slip" like Ald. Baker's an issue in an election and is governed by other and less important considerations in recording his vote. This is unfortunate, but it is true. What should be the real issue is often lost sight of—principle is subordinated to expediency, to personal feeling, or to the petty influences of his environment. It needs a stupendously corrupt act to arouse the people, and of that crime the friends of Ald. Baker did not believe him guilty. Two wrongs, it has been remarked before, do not make one right; nevertheless there was a feeling abroad that Ald. Baker was not any deeper in the mud than many other aldermen, past and present, have been. This feeling creates sympathy, and sympathy is a powerful factor in a political or municipal contest.

We beg to assure Ald. Baker that the Times did not oppose him at the request of, or to please, Mayor Beaven, or any other person. He was opposed simply because he had violated the law and it was in the public interest to oppose him. If his name had been Robert Beaven instead of James Baker our attitude towards him would have been the same.

Ald. Baker has it in his power to render the city some service, and now that he has been exonerated by the electors, we hope to see Him devoting his talents to the furtherance of every good cause. A carping critic or chronic fault-finder is of precious little use anywhere, and his real mission, if there is one for him in this world, is not in the city council. Ald. Baker should not forget that his exculpation is due to a too lenient public opinion, and that it will not be safe for him to assume that he has received a carte blanche to pursue his old tactics in the council or to renew the practice condemned by the court if not by public opinion.

PREMATURE DOG KILLING.

In killing the dog which bit M. A. Lindsay this morning City Constable Smith committed an error, for he thereby destroyed the chance of discovering whether the animal was suffering from rabies, a point the importance of which cannot be overestimated. Some time ago Superintendent Byrnes of the New York Metropolitan police issued instruction that in the event of a dog biting anyone the policemen were to use every means in their power to capture the animal alive, take it to a veterinary surgeon's and have it thoroughly examined for rabies. By this means very serious consequences are avoided, for in case the animal be suffering from rabies the victim of the bite can at once take steps to apply the proper remedies, the best of which is an immediate visit to the nearest Pasteur Institute. It may be argued, how is the policeman or anybody else going to capture a savage dog? To a constable of intelligence and courage the matter of circumventing a vicious cur should be an obstacle of very slight magnitude. The fact remains that common sense, as well as science, demands that the condition of the animal be ascertained before death. Post mortem work in cases of this kind are of no avail. The city council might do worse than issue an order embodying Superintendent Byrnes' wise precautions.

THE CHEROKEE BOOMERS.

Our American cousins are never so well pleased as when they can point to something or somebody, which is the biggest, best or most this or that, or who is the greatest, worst or best man on earth. They have now on view before the civilized world something which they can justly claim to be unique; namely, some two hundred thousand prospective settlers with their toes on the border of the Cherokee strip, their muscles and minds at utmost tension, waiting with sleepless eyes the dawn of to-morrow, when they will rush like a torrent across the territory in the mad race for land. There will probably be bloodshed, as there was when Oklahoma was thrown open to settlement. President Cleveland has attempted to anticipate contingencies so unpleasant by compelling all who intend to take up land to register and receive a certificate.

FORSAKING AMERICA.

Our dispatches to-day convey the intelligence that an exodus of foreign citizens has begun in the United States, and that the current of passenger travel is flowing through the port of New York in the opposite direction to that which it has followed for so many years. The fact is that these European immigrants do not come to the United States intending to remain. They have no love for the country of their adoption beyond its value to them as a money-making field. They are ready at any moment of the day to curse it, its institutions and its people; and as for taking a real, lively interest in its affairs, they simply laugh at the idea. Their hearts are in the lands they left, and it is with no other intention than that of making as much money as they can in the shortest space of time and hurrying back to beloved Italy, Greece, Bohemia or wherever else on the continent of Europe they sprang from, that they are there. The British and Irish immigrants are more constant to the home of their adoption, but it appears that they, too, are forsaking it in thousands, proving that underlying the mere money-grubbing instinct there is a certain amount of love for the country whence they came, if it be only the choice of two evils: hardships in America among strangers, or hardships at home among old neighbors and kinsmen. The heterogeneous elements of which the United States are composed are a long way yet from that unity and cohesion so glowingly boasted by Senators Ingalls and Frye in their spread eagle speeches.

AN OLD VIRGINIA CURRENCY.

The discussion on the currency question has reminded a contemporary that tobacco was the only "money" of the early Virginians. The settlers in that British Colony kept their accounts in tobacco. The salaries of the members of the legislative assembly, the stipends of clergymen, were paid in tobacco; offenses were punished by fines expressed in tobacco. Absence from church cost the delinquent 50 pounds; refusing to have his child baptized, 50 pounds; entertaining a Quaker, 5,000 pounds of the weed. These early settlers had as small a regard for free speech as some of our modern associations. When the stock of tobacco was unduly large the currency was debased and much inconvenience resulted. The Virginians corrected this evil in their monetary system by compelling every planter to burn a certain portion of his stock. The moral of which would be to destroy the accumulations of silver in order to enhance the value of what remained.

Feather Boas At Russell & McDonald's.

B. C. AGRICULTURE.

A Few Valuable Suggestions—Necessity for Its Development.

How can the importation of food products into this province be decreased, is a question which must strike anyone who has read the second report of the department of agriculture of this province, which has just been issued by the government.

I do not hope to be able to solve the problem, and this communication is simply penned and a few suggestions set forth with the hope that it may induce those who have the welfare of the province at heart to suggest a policy by which this unnatural drain on our wealth may be retarded and eventually checked. That it is possible is admitted and hoped for by all.

That $2,560,608 should be sent out of the province in twelve months for food products is to be regretted, and a policy by which this immense sum could be retained in the province and make it flow in the ordinary channels of trade must be sought for.

Taking $1,000 as the marketable value of the products of a single farm, we find that this province is capable of providing remunerative employment for 2,560 additional farmers. This also means that, allowing four persons to each farm, there is room for an adition of 10,000 to our present population. To provide these people with the articles necessary for the pursuit of their calling, and the comforts usual to a prosperous agricultural community would give trade in the cities the impetus it now lacks.

We hear every day of hard times and the various causes which have led up to the depression. Has any one ever considered the serious drain on our wealth going on from year to year, and whether this is not the most reasonable cause to attribute the present depression to? Two and a half million of dollars in constant circulation between the agricultural communities and the cities would lend aid materially to our prosperity.

From the Board of Trade returns I gather that for the twelve months ending June 31st, 1892, our exports were $6,574,089; add to this value of food products imported which we should produce, $2,650,658; add to this value of goods produced and consumed in the province, $5,000,000; representing the possible producing capabilities of this province, $14,234,687. Deduct our imports from foreign countries, $4,800,000; our inter-provincial trade, $4,000,000; withdrawn by investors, etc., $3,000,000; the yearly increase on our Cr. balance of trade, $2,434,687.

Such a yearly increase of wealth in our various undeveloped natural resources would necessarily receive more attention and great prosperity ensue. Our import of food products is greater than the export of any one of our various industries.

That it requires strong measures to remedy it is apparent. All industries now prospering in this province have been aided by legislation, protection, commissions, concessions, and regulations in order to foster them. But the most important industry, agriculture, has so far not been thought worthy of great attention. Hon. J. H. Turner, as minister of agriculture, has been the first to give this any attention and great praise is due to him for establishing a department where information may be gathered and distributed, and I sincerely hope that the work so happily begun may continue.

Now that the ills under which we labor have been so thoroughly shown us, we must set to work and remedy them. Before making any suggestions I will answer the question which may be made, have we in the province enough agricultural land to produce sufficient for our current needs? We have now taken up by farmers enough land to supply not alone our population but sufficient for double the number. We need government protection for this industry, not in the shape of bonuses, freedom from taxation, etc., but by such legislation as will remedy the following evils:

1st. The large area of land (agricultural) in the hands of speculators, and held at prices that are beyond the means of a settler.

2nd. The large size of farms now held and the unprofitable method of cultivation.

3rd. The need of mixed farming.

4th. The high price at which land partially cleared is held.

5th. The lack by the farming communities to adapt their labor to the needs of the country.

6th. The lack of sympathy or interest between town and country.

I would look to the government for a remedy for evils 1, 2 and 4, and encouragement towards evils 3 and 5. To the agriculturists to cure evils 3, 4 and 5, and to the purchasing communities the 6th, and to the commonwealth for their assistance in remedying the whole.

I would seek legislation to cure evils 1, 2 and 4 by enforcing a system of taxation that would make land speculation unprofitable and tax cultivated lands so low that the difference in taxation would be an inducement to cultivate the land. I would suggest the basis of taxation as follows:

1—Land under thorough cultivation, 10 cents per acre per annum; buildings and stock exempted from taxation.

2—Land partially cleared or clear and uncultivated, 20 cents per acre per annum.

3—Land uncleared or clear and unimproved and suitable for cultivation; 40 cents per acre per annum, always allowing to each settler a piece of wooded land commensurate with his acreage free of taxation with a view of preserving our watersheds and reducing the danger from the extremes of seasons.

Clauses 2 and 3 not to be enforced for four years to enable land now held to be brought under cultivation, and that all rural municipalities be made to base their taxation on similar lines.

I would seek government aid for Nos. 3 and 5 by a system of awards in the various municipalities to the farms producing the best results from minimum areas. By a thorough and constant distribution of literature with a view of a more perfect knowledge of the scientific nature of their labor. By the establishment of an agricultural college, with a view of teaching youths the laws which govern their calling. By distributing quarterly among agriculturists a record of imports and price imported at, to enable them to know what is most needed.

I would ask the agriculturist to adopt more and more the system of mixed farming, to adapt himself to the country's needs, not to put all his eggs into one basket; to produce that which will constantly bring him revenue, not to endeavor to make enough in four months to keep him a year, but farm the whole 12 on a remunerative system; not to be above "small chores" and not to think himself above any work other than driving a sulky plough or a harvester.

Small truck always commands ready money. Rain often ruins the man who farms too big. Divide your large farms into 50 acre farms. You will have better farms and better results.

A little farm well tilled,
A little barn well filled.

The high price at which partially cleared land is held bars the country's progress. It affects the holder and the country at large—the holder by making the land not of as great a value as a security as it should be. In other countries farming lands are considered the best securities and can be pledged for money at low rates of interest. Is it so in this province? No. Why? Because often being partially cleared farms their value is problematical and they cannot yield income on the supposed value. We often hear of 100 acre farms partially cleared held at $20 to $40 an acre, where if placed on the market for rent $200 a year is the highest rental that could be obtained. Therefore to any investor this property is only worth $40,000 if he is satisfied with a 6 per cent. return for his money. If he takes more the value decreases accordingly. This rule governs all city investments and applies to farming lands as well. If holders of land fully realized this the country would be more thickly settled. Land may become worth and produce sufficient to pay interest on $200 an acre, but it will never become so by lying idle, but simply by cultivation and the production of crops best suited. The difference between price and profit is rarely given the attention it should. It affects the country at large by retarding settlement and hampering trade.

A more thorough knowledge of the country's needs is necessary in the agricultural communities from the few varieties of crops produced. Those which find ready sale are rarely obtainable. How many farmers display any taste in the manner of placing their products before their customers? Often ill-sized, unlabelled and unsuitably put up. No wonder handy-sized, tastily packed foreign products catch the eye and favor of the purchaser. Let any farmer go through any commercial establishment. What does he see? Every article tastefully packed, labelled and made attractive and inviting to purchasers. Without this trade would be impossible, and it is just as essential for the farmers' wares as it is for the city merchants'.

The urban community can aid the agriculturist by always asking the dealers for home products and giving them the preference. The oftener you ask for them the more will you help to get them produced. If the demand is there the dealer will look for the supply. Patriotism and profit are not akin, and the dealer will naturally sell foreign produce if it yields better profit. Ask for home produce when you can and profit and patriotism will be both benefited.

The foregoing suggestions may be found imperfect, but if they be the means of bringing forth better ones it will give me great pleasure and the better ones will find an ardent supporter. Having for many years taken a great interest in the progress of agriculture in this province, and knowing that "Progress" is also your watchword, I thank you for the privilege of expressing my views through the medium of your esteemed journal. PROGRESS.

Since the above was written I have received a copy of the fourth annual report of the Horticultural Society, and the difficulties mentioned in the above letter are ably set forth in various papers read at the association's last meeting. I sincerely hope that they will continue in this direction until the evil is remedied. I am sure all those who have the welfare of the country at heart wish them success.

Glasgow is going to try the experiment of a civic system of telephones. A sub-committee has reported that the city could lay down the system in Glasgow for 3,500 users for £25,000. The trenches in connection with the electric lighting could be utilized for holding the wires for the telephone service. It was pointed out that 3,500 subscribers at £5 per head would amount to £17,500, and there would be at least 2,000 private instruments, which would make the income £10,500. The working expenses might be reasonably taken to mean 50 per cent. of the revenue, while the government license would be 10 per cent. on the net income. Then it was proposed that 5 per cent. should be set aside every year as a sinking fund, so that the whole would be wiped out in twenty years. It was thought they were entitled to take from that the interest which would accrue on the subscriptions paid in advance. Allowing £2,000 for sundries it was estimated they would have a clear revenue of between £5,000 and £6,000 per annum. The scheme was adopted by the council, and will be forthwith put in operation.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

VASELINE

Five ounce bottle for 25c. The NEW SIZE of the Chesebrough Co.'s Blue Seal Vaseline.

COCHRANE & MUNN,

Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts

Suffered the Penalty.

A. Lindsay, chief clerk in Messrs. Dunsmuirs' office, was badly bitten by a dog while crossing James Bay bridge this morning. The dog was a small one, but he succeeded in making two very ugly gashes in the calf of Mr. Lindsay's leg. The dog was shot by Constable Smith.

The Victoria Coming.

The N. P. steamship Victoria left Yokohama on Sunday last for Victoria and will be here the latter part of next week. She has a big cargo of general freight this trip. It includes 300 tons of general merchandise for Victoria, 150 tons for San Francisco, heavy shipments for the Sound, and 500 bales of silk for New York. She also has 100 steerage passengers, nearly all for Victoria.

Several Days Late.

The steamer City of Topeka arrived this morning, a couple of days late, from Alaska. The delay was caused on several accounts. Shortly after leaving Victoria on the up trip she lost a blade of her propeller, which made it necessary for her to be beached. Then she had to call at a number of out-of-the-way places. When she left Sitka the Coquitlam case had just been called in court.

A Question To Settle.

Providing the attorney-general, Premier Davie, declares that it is legal, the school board will close up the arrangement with John St. Clair as instructor of calisthenics. The proposal has met with considerable favor, and there is no doubt that the children would take great interest and pleasure in the work. Calisthenics and physical culture are features now found in the leading schools of the continent.

Breach of Promise Case.

The breach of promise suit of Mary Smith against E. H. Fisher is on trial at Seattle. The woman and Fisher lived here in Victoria as man and wife a number of years ago. Fisher later and after going to Seattle left her and married another woman and she now wants $10,000 as balm for her wounded heart. Miss Smith is at present under the fire of the defendant's lawyers and she is being given a pretty hard name.

A Delay Asked For.

A telegram has been received from Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper asking the sealers to take no action in the movement to have the home government buy them out of the business until a letter from him arrives here. The letter should have been here by this time. It is expected that he will offer some suggestions or advice based upon the policy which the Ottawa government has decided upon in handling the sealing question.

No Time to Waste.

The Methodist minister at Red Hook, Dutchess county, married last Thursday a man nearly 70 years of age to a woman of the same age. In answer to questions they each said they had been married twice before. They were in a hurry to have the knot tied that they might get back to their home in Lakeville, for, the aged bridegroom explained, and with a great deal of truth, that "they had no time to waste on wedding tours."—The Middletown Argus.

All in Thirty Minutes.

In 30 minutes Magistrate Macrae disposed of a docket of six cases in the police court this morning. James West, Edward Eustace and George Disher, half breed, all pleaded guilty to being drunk. First offenses; discharged with a caution. Michael Kelly, drunk, had been there before and was fined $10. Geo. Hughes, vagrant, was sent up for two months. Geo. Hiller was bound over to keep the peace, the recognisance was fixed at $100. He was bound over at the instance of Nathan Rheinhardt. Quen Gin charged a fellow-Celestial named Chong Sun with stealing $43.50. The case was remanded till Monday to allow Quen Gin time to get witnesses.

Two More Sealers Arrive.

The sealing schooners City of San Diego, Capt. Pike, and Mascotte, Capt. Steward, arrived in port from the Copper islands last evening. The San Diego took 1,150 skins for the season and the Mascotte 1,182 skins. She was detained at Hakodate for some time repairing damages sustained by an explosion at sea. Ten pounds of powder was set off in some unknown way and the whole stern was blown out of the schooner. The capain and cabin boy were injured by the accident, neither severely. The Mascotte lost two of her crew near Cape St. Elias, but they were picked up again a month later after a variety of adventures. They effected a landing and were cared for by the Indians until a passing sealer picked them up. The City of San Diego is docked at Rithet's wharf alongside of the Brenda. The Mascotte will dock some time to-day and discharge.

BOUNDARY SURVEYORS.

Members of Both Parties at Present in the City.

Both the American and Canadian Alaska boundary survey parties, with the exception of a few of the latter, are now in the city. The United States steamers Patterson and Hassler, with the American party, dropped anchor off the outer wharf last night and this morning the steamer City of Topeka arrived with a portion of the Canadian party. The others will come down on the steamer Thistle.

The chiefs of the two parties had an informal talk to-day in reference to the work they have done. The Americans will go to Washington to compile their report, while the Canadians will go to Ottawa for that purpose. They remain here until the Thistle arrives. The assistants are being paid off here.

Professor W. F. King, in charge of the Canadian party, had very little information to give in regard to the work. The reports brought down by Mr. Driscoll and the American parties, which have been published, give all that can be made public in regard to the work.

Ladies' and Children's Felt Shapes
At Russell & McDonald's.

Store to Rent

Corner of Fort and Blanchard streets. Apply to Russell & McDonald, 134 Douglas street.

Madame Laird.

Having resigned her position at the Conservatory of Music, has opened a studio for instruction in vocal music at her residence, 161 Vancouver, street, corner of Pandora.

The Umatilla Arrives.

The steamer Umatilla, due from San Francisco last night, was sighted off the cape at noon. The Queen, which was to have taken the Umatilla's place for a few trips, could not be put in readiness in time but she will relieve her on the next trip. The Umatilla will be docked.

Funeral of Guy C. Phinney.

The funeral of the late Guy C. Phinney took place at Seattle this morning and was under the auspices of the Masonic organization of Seattle. Services were held at Trinity Episcopal church, conducted by Rev. George Herbert Watson. The body was interred in Lake View cemetery.

Change of Venue.

In the case of McKinon vs. Snowden, arising out of a dispute regarding a mineral claim in Kootenay, an order was made to-day in chambers to change the venue from Victoria to Kamloops, as all the plaintiffs and many of the defendant's witnesses reside in the upper country. Eberts, Q. C., for plaintiff. Irving for defendant.

The Minister of Commerce.

Hon. M. Bowell, minister of trade and commerce, will arrive from the mainland to-night to confer with the business men of the city relative to trade between Canada and Australia. He will meet them at the Board of Trade rooms to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Those who attend are requested to supply themselves with facts and figures regarding their special line of business. The meeting will be a very interesting and profitable one.

To Receive the Delegates.

The Young Men's Institute will meet this evening to receive the British Columbia delegates to the grand council of the order, who are aboard the steamship Umatilla, due here this evening some time. The delegates from Seghers council will be given an address for their work at the convention. A very fine programme has been arranged and every preparation made to give the travellers a hearty welcome home.

Davis vs. McMillan.

Mr. Justice Walkem to-day made an order for the payment to the plaintiff of $852.92, paid by him to the defendant May 10th, 1892. This sum was the amount of the defendant's costs against the plaintiff pursuant to the judgment of the supreme court of British Columbia. As, however, that judgment was reversed by the supreme court of Canada, the plaintiff gets the costs not only of the appeal to Canada, but also of the appeal to the supreme court here. Mr. Phillips for plaintiff, Helmcken for defendant.

Important Change Proposed.

A complete change in the maner of running the steamer City of Kingston, in which it is proposed to reverse the day and night runs as they now are, is being considered and will most likely be put into effect at an early date. Changes in the N. P. schedules have suggested the matter as a means of overcoming certain difficulties in connections. If the change is made the Kingston will leave here early in the day, reach Tacoma in the evening and come back in the night. The change would benefit Victoria, as it would allow a business man to reach Port Townsend, Seattle and Tacoma in business hours and to return the same day.

W.C.T.U. Matters.

After hearing from the various standing committees at the meeting yesterday the ladies of the W. C. T. U. decided on having a sale of work early in October. Each member is expected to contribute some article, and also invite a friend to do likewise. If members would kindly take this as a notice to that effect it would save the committee a great amount of work in notifying them personally. The following were appointed as vice-presidents for the various churches: Mrs. Coombes, Calvary Baptist; Mrs. Shakespeare, Gorge Road Methodist; Mrs. Siddall, Metropolitan Methodist; Mrs. Flett, First Presbyterian; Mrs. Dr. Foot, St. Andrew's; Mrs. Bodley, Emmanuel Baptist.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—A large audience attended the lecture given at Esquimalt last evening by Mrs. Anna Harris.

Ald. Baker received 255 votes in yesterday's election, not 225, as stated. His majority was 145.

—Findlay, Durham & Brodie yesterday shipped 25 carloads of salmon via the C. P. R. for eastern points.

—Last evening's Gazette contained notice of the incorporation of the city of Kaslo. An election for mayor and council will take place on October 7.

—The three Bruce children, orphans, leave on Sunday for Edinburgh, where they go to live with relatives. They go by the C. P. R. and Allan line.

—The new Japanese drapery crepes and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods.

—A little girl of 3, the daughter of Mr. Laing, of 81 Discovery street, strayed away from home early this morning and has not been seen since. The police have been notified.

—New hydrants have been placed at the corner of Hillside and Cook streets; Fairfield road and Moss street; Richmond road near the hospital; Wharf street and Bastion square.

—Colin Blain, formerly a member of the Victoria L. C., will represent British Columbia at the C. A. A. A. meeting at Rosedale on the 30th inst. Blain will compete in the 100 and 220 yards.

—The British Columbia delegates to the Young Men's Institute convention at Marysville, Cal., will return home this evening. There will be a reception by the local council in Institute Hall this evening.

—At the next meeting of the council Ald. Styles will move for a committee to inquire into the question of house connections with surface drains, the committee to have power to call before them as witnesses, two competent civil engineers residing in the city.

J. B. McKilligan, R. B. McMicking, T. Brydon and James Hogarth, members of the new Session of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, were last evening inducted by the Rev. D. Macrae, Moderator, assisted by the Rev. A. B. Winchester.

—The Albion store on Government street was entered by a burglar who got in through the transom on Tuesday night, and a number of silk handkerchiefs, a lot of hosiery, and the contents of the cash drawer (about $8) were taken. The police have no clue.

—Ald. Styles at the next meeting of the council will ask that a committee be appointed to ascertain whether it is advisable to connect the drains of houses with surface drains. He proposes the committee have power to call upon two practical engineers, residents and property holders, for their opinions.

ABUNDANCE OF GOLD.

Interesting Reports From China Creek and Franklin River.

Alberni, Sept. 15.—Several days' rain at the end of last week raised the river, but it is now fine weather again.

The paper mill dam across the Somas is now secure and will be finished forthwith. Some massive work has been put in.

Gold, gold everywhere, but especially at China Creek and Hiwatches or Franklin river. There are any amount of ledges up China creek besides those recorded, and F. McQuillan has just come in with some specimens from the latter district that show free gold in specks like pin heads. A number of prospectors are now in, but there is room for many more, as the district is a large one. Many of the mountains are not marked on the maps or charts of the district. Saunders & Co.'s ledges are not on Mount Moriarty, as was first supposed, but on a mountain west of Moriarty.

The Cameron lake mine is not turning out so well as was expected and will not pay to work from present rock.

Mr. Carmichael, provincial assayer, has located the claims of Saunders & Co., and he reports the district very rich.

LOOKING FOR KRUG.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Quilter of Seattle Visits Victoria.

James M. Quilter, U. S. deputy marshal at Seattle, who has been scouring the Mainland for Adolph Krug, the absconder, was a passenger over from Vancouver on the steamer Premier last night. He came up the gang plank hurriedly and went up town. He was not seen again and it was presumed that he went back to Vancouver this morning. There is nothing remarkable about the fact that Krug has not been captured. The description sent to Chief Sheppard is of no value. It would answer for 50 different men, and is not even fair of Krug himself. The man picked up by the police here on Wednesday night did not resemble Krug in any way. There seems to be a general belief that Krug was made the scapegoat for some financial sharpers of Seattle, and that he should have stood his ground.

Millinery Display.

Ladies you are respectfully invited to our millinery opening on Tuesday, Sept. 19th. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. Newest styles, latest shapes from the eastern markets. J. Partridge.

Crowned With Success.

By improving the kitchen and dining room service of the Vienna Cafe, Wilson block, Yates street, the experienced manager, in spite of dull times, has succeeded in more than doubling his business since he took charge three months ago. Lunch is served from 12 to 2 at 35 cents; with beer, 50 cents. Dinner from 5:30 to to 8 p. m. at 50 cents; with wine, 75 cents. Board by the week (three meals a day), $5. Meals a la carte at all hours up to 8 p. m.

Dinner To-Night.

Rice and Tomatoe Soup.
Consomme with Noodles.

Boiled Salmon, Caper Sauce.
Sliced Tomatoes.

Sweetbreads with Madeira sauce.
Beef braise.

Roast Pigeon, Spring Lamb, Mint sauce, Ribs of Beef.

Green corn, String Beans, Boiled potatoes.

Rice Souffee, Prune tarts, Apple pie.
Cheese, Fruit, Coffee or Tea.

SPENCER'S ARCADE.

Millinery Opening

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, and Following Days.

The Newest Paris, London and New York Styles.

The Stock of Untrimmed Walking Hats and Trimming Materials has been very carefully selected and Prices will be found moderate.

D. SPENCER, Government St.

PERSONAL.

Geo. Brynes returned from the Mainland last night.

Alex. McQueen returns to Vancouver in the morning.

Geo. Beckingham, of Seattle, is registered at the Oriental.

C. B. Sword, M. P. P., of Matsqui, is in the city on business.

R. A. Bond, and wife, of Portland, Or., are staying at the Dallas.

J. E. Wilson, H. G. Wilson and R. J. Ker leave for the east on Monday.

James Atkins leaves on Sunday for Glasgow over the C.P.R. and Allan line.

A. G. Smith, deputy attorney-general, returned from the Mainland last night.

Harold H. Baker, of Victoria, has been appointed collector of labor statistics.

H. H. Robertson, of Alaska, and W. F. Buchanan, of Winnipeg, are at the Driard.

A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs, has returned from a visit to Okanagan.

H. Abbott and B. Springer has been appointed selectors of jurors for Vancouver district.

D. M. Carley and Gordon Hunter leave for Chicago to-night via Great Northern railway.

A. L. Wright, of Auckland, New Zealand, is in the city. He will leave for home on the Warimoo.

Walter Ker, manager for the Brackman & Ker Milling Co., at New Westminster, is in the city.

Col. Hatchell, Mrs. Houston, and Miss Bucker, of England, are at present sojourning at the Dallas.

Miss A. L. Wilson, and Miss D. H. Kilkain, of Boston, are among the guests at the Dallas Hotel.

Thos. Shotbolt and John Cochrane, who went to Vancouver to conduct the Pharmaceutical Society's examination, returned home last evening.

W. F. King, C. H. Warden, J. J. McArthur, H. H. Robertson, Albert Chas. Talbert, A. J. Beabason, P. M. Courtney, and J. L. Cote comprise the members of the Alaska survey party who arrived in Victoria by the City of Topeka this morning and are registered at the Victoria Hotel.

THE FROZEN MEAT QUESTION.

To the Editor: It is undoubtedly advisable to encourage in every way commercial relations with Australia; at the same time it is best to avoid all misrepresentations. Bad business is worse than no business at all, and to suppose that this country can be benefited by the importation of Australian frozen meat seems too absurd to be entertained.

The Colonist this morning represents that the importation of Australian frozen meat into England has proved a great success, and then asserts that "this success in the English market makes it certain that good business can be done in this line with British Columbia." The representation that the frozen meat trade in England is a great success is altogether incorrect. It has proved quite the opposite, and were it not for the very high price of meat there and the dense mass of poor population it would have been a total failure. As it is the cold stored meat is so much disliked (and not without reason) by the great bulk of the people, that no one who can possibly afford to buy the home fed meat ever buys the other. It must also be remembered that in England the average price of home fed legs of mutton is 11d or 11 1-2d (22 or 23 cents) per pound, while the Australian frozen meat can be bought at 7 1-2d or 8d. But how would that apply here, where the best home fed mutton can be bought retail at 6 1-2d to 7 1-2d per pound—13c to 15c. No one would give 15c per pound for Australian frozen mutton when they could get good home fed in unbounded supply, as at present, at the same price or less. Again, in England there is no duty at all, and yet the importers of frozen meat would not sell at less than 7 1-2d, and lost money at that. Here importers must pay 1½c per pound duty, and presuming that the cost of freight and handling would be the same as in England, and it would be more likely to be more than less, the idea of making a good business out of importing Australian frozen meat seems reduced to an absurdity. All those pretty little tales about sheep in Australia being killed for their wool or boiled down for tallow do very well to fill up a paper. They may or may not be true, but men of business will not be misguided by them. In England with its dense population the importation of this nasty frozen meat has never been a success, and here with our sparsely populated country to attempt it is as unnecessary as it is sure to be unprofitable. Why not develop our own country?

ANTI-HUMBUG.

COCK PHEASANT.

To the Editor: Why was the young man who was fined for shooting pheasants not stopped by the police? Surely the authorities ought not to allow a man to shoot a pheasant in court. See Colonist this morning.

SCHOOL BOY.

A Toronto lady says: "I have tried a great many remedies but never found one to give me so much relief as Ecclay's Liver Lozenges. I would not be without them." They are sold at 25c a box at druggists.

Ladies

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It will contain some Interesting Information About our.....

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The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company

NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Secretary.

Dated at Victoria, 29th August, 1893.
a29-td

The Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited Liability.

NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Secretary.

Dated at Victoria, 29th August, 1893.
a29-td

Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia

EXAMINATIONS.

The Semi-Annual Examination for diploma as Licentiate of Pharmacy will take place on the 3rd and 4th days of October, 1893.

All intending candidates must notify the Registrar on or before Sept. 19th, two weeks before this examination.

Candidates for registration on Diplomas from other Associations must deposit same with the Registrar before Sept. 17th.

Further particulars may be had from

CHARLES NELSON,
Sec.-Registrar.

P.O. Box 58, Vancouver, B.C.

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Notice to Contractors.

Tenders sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Work Estate Surface Drain" will be received at the office of the undersigned, until Monday, the 18th day of September, 1893, at 4 p.m., for the construction of the Work Estate surface drain.

Plans and specifications may be seen and form of tender obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

"No material shall be used in the construction of the works, in the manufacture or preparation of which Chinese labor has been employed."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's Office, C.M.C.
Victoria, Sept. 11, 1893.

TO LET

The Directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital are prepared to let the premises known as the French Hospital recently occupied by the "Old Men's Home" and situated in Collinson street, on reasonable terms, with immediate possession. For information apply to

H. M. YATES,
Secretary,
P. O. Box 351, or care of Yates & Jay, Bastion street.
Victoria, B.C., August 31, 1893.
a31-1m (Colonist copy.)

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The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. No Ammonia: No Alum.
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HIS OWN MONEY.

A Courier of the Czar Has an Exciting Adventure.

The inns in Russia are all very much alike, the rooms, for the most part small, are only separated from each other by a thin partition.

Now it happened that, during the reign of Czar Nicholas, a courier had to travel to a town on an important mission. He went to one of the first hotels in the place.

Almost the first day he remarked that there was a guest in the adjoining room who got up at the same time every day, went out, and returned home at exactly the same hour. This punctuality seemed very strange to him, and he made use of the spy system which is so common in Russia.

He soon learned that his neighbor was a Jew, and by looking through the keyhole he observed how the Jew, every time he went out or came in, drew a chest from under the bed and put it on the table.

Then he looked around timidly and anxiously to see if any one was listening to or watching him, slowly opened the chest with a little key, took out a second and smaller chest out of the first, and out of the second yet a third.

Into this last the Jew looked with such an eager gaze and sweet smile that the courier supposed it must contain something very precious, perhaps the whole of the Jew's property. The Jew's hands at last followed his looks, and after a long search he drew out a carefully wrapped up packet of brand new bank notes. The chest plainly contained papers of great value.

Day after day the Russian courier observed these proceedings. The immense wealth of the Jew was always floating before his eyes.

"That chest and its contents shall be mine," he said to himself. "What do I care for a Jew if I can only get his money. But how shall I manage it? Ah, I know," and he went at once to the first police agent.

"Police officer," he said, "I have been terribly robbed—almost all my property has been taken from me."

"What! What do I hear!" said the officer in amazement. "Have you any traces of suspicion as to who this bold thief may be?"

"Not suspicion only," replied the Russian; "it is certainly a Jew, my neighbor in the hotel. He must last night while I was out have got through the door which leads from his room into mine and robbed me. He took all my paper money, as well as three chests in which it was enclosed."

"An investigation shall take place at once," said the police officer. He accordingly took eight men with him and in company with the nobleman who pretended that he had been robbed went into the hotel. The Jew had just returned to his apartment.

"Open in the name of the Czar!" exclaimed the officer as he knocked at the door of the Jew's room. The Jew opened it himself, but the moment he saw the police his color changed, a horrible look of despair and rage came over his face, and with a cry he sprang from the door to his bed. The police were scarcely in the room before there was the report of a pistol shot and the Jew fell dead on the bed. He had sent a bullet through his brain. The police supposed that the Jew had done this to avoid being arrested for robbery. They searched at once for the chest, which was soon found and minutely examined. On looking through the bank notes the face of the police officer suddenly assumed a severe expression. Still it as with an apparently cheerful voice that, turning to the Russian baron, he asked:

"Are you quite sure that these bank notes are your property?"

"How can you doubt it?" replied the courier, surprised. "Certainly they are my property."

"At this very moment, if you like"

"Can you swear to it?"

"Well," said the police officer, solemnly, "then I arrest you in the name of the Czar, for the notes are forged!"

The Russian courier stood speechless with horror. What could he reply? The pit he had dug for the Jew he had fallen into himself.

He was condemned to labor for life in the mines of Siberia.

The History of Nugget-Finding

The history of the great Californian and other nuggets of the precious metal is, says a writer in Chambers's Journal, in many respects interesting and romantic. Thus, the discovery of one of the finest California nuggets was made under very singular circumstances. It is known as the Oliver Martin nugget, and was found near Camp Corona, in Tuolumne county, and weighed 151 pounds 6 ounces. Martin and a companion named Flower were encamped in a canon when a terrible rain storm came on in the night and the water in the stream suddenly rose. The miners attempted to climb the hill, but the flood overtook them and both were carried down the stream. Flower was drowned, but Martin, though severely injured, escaped. While trying to bury his companion's body by the roots of an upturned tree Martin discovered the rich nugget that bears his name. He was too weak to move it. He attempted to reach some neighboring miners, but fainted from exhaustion, and was found on the trail by them. When able to walk some weeks later, Martin took them to the spot and the nugget was removed. The gold was mixed with quartz, but the nugget was valued at over $20,000. The biggest nugget of gold ever found in Shasta county was discovered in 1870. One day three Frenchmen, two of whom were named Oliver Longchamp and Fred Rochon, drove into the town of Shasta in search of a spot to mine. They happened to have some business with A. Coleman, a dealer in hardware. The three asked him where there was a good place to mine. He carelessly pointed in a northerly direction, and then said, "Go over to Spring creek." They took his advice, located a claim on the creek, about eight miles north of Redding, and in a few days one of the little party picked up a nugget worth $16,000. In 1863 a mass of gold weighing 360 ounces was discovered at Columbus, in the same county, and was valued at $5,236; and not far from the same spot a poor Frenchman found a nugget valued at $5,000. The rich mass of gold rendered the miner insane, and on the following day he had to be sent to the Stockton asylum. The money was sent to his family in France. The heaviest nugget of gold ever found in the world was found in Australia in 1852. It weighed 223 pounds, and was known as the Water Moon nugget. A curious fact in connection with gold finding has just come to light in the United States. Geo. Nay, an old Colorado miner, asserts that he has at last found the Mojave mine, one of the famous lost gold mines of the desert, whose existence has been unknown for nearly thirty years. This mine was notable among the Mojave and Hulapais Indians for a long time before the arrival of white men. The Mojaves used to bring the gold out and trade with it along the Colorado river. The location could not be found, however, as Arataba, the old chief of the Mojaves, kept it a secret. Many white men have hunted for the mine since the death of Arataba, which took plac about 20 years ago, and Nay now claims that he has discovered the location of the mine. He says it is 20 miles over the Colorado river, in Arizona, and on the edge of the Sugar Loaf mountains. He has discovered distinct tracings of the old Mojave workings, and has gone to San Francisco for the purpose of forming a company.

Steer Straight.

"There is only one road to success, and that is in a bee line from where you stand." That saying of a well known writer upon commercial topics might be classed as one of the axioms of trade. Men follow it and attain success, and then comes the danger, the deviations and disaster. The successful man gains besides money a supreme confidence in himself. And he has a right to. He has demonstrated that he is the possessor of those qualities which the world has endorsed as the chief requisites of success. His straight steering has brought him to affluence and given him a surplus. That surplus is the reef upon which the successful man is apt to become a wreck.

He seeks to employ it in lines or adventures foreign to the business he has pursued for a life time. The personal equation is largely eliminated when the surplus goes into the Central American Gold Mining Company; the Irreproachable Dish Washing Machine; the Consolidated New Process Refrigerating Company; the Paradise railway, or other promising corporation or scheme.

His money goes into the control of others, to be used in operations of which he has no technical knowledge. He has a voice as director or officer in a line of business in which he is not a master—only a novice. He can be and is misled, deceived, disappointed—often ruined.

We recall X— with $50,000. He became interested in a patent for making a very merchantable article in 24 hours, which ordinarily required days. He pinned his faith and put up his money to back the enterprise. He was told by a shrewder man, that while the process was feasible, the product lacked keeping qualities. He was blind to all objections; went abroad, built a factory, produced the stuff, saw it spoil as predicted, was chagrined over the failure, lost his money, and died broken-hearted.

Recently the newspapers announced the failure of a man trained to a business that netted him $75,000 per year. That would enable him to spend $25,000 per annum for living, and put away $50,000 per annum, and thereby add $750,000 more to his fortune every ten years. But he was fond of schemes; particularly those controlled by patents, and into them his money was poured; they proved so many sink holes, and finally left him high and dry, minus his prestige, business and fortune. Almost every day the newspapers tell a similar story.

A few days since, a manufacturer who started in life with nothing but one superior article, refused $12,000,000 for his business. He steered straight from the beginning up to the present. Money rolls in upon him in huge volume, and he is solicited to enter innumerable enterprises. Approached to invest in another long established and profitable business he said: "No, I have one inflexible rule. Never to touch any enterprise other than my chosen business. I will not have the care and responsibility of divided interests. My surplus income goes into first-class dividend-paying bonds." That man's only trouble outside of his business is cutting coupons.

It is common rumor on Wall street that one of the richest associations of capitalists in this country has lost money in nearly all its operations outside of that in which it is legitimately engaged, and which has made some of the greatest fortunes in America. Within a short time they were forced to put up millions of means. Temptation to outside investment. They have been saddled with enterprises that are unproductive and minus a future.

What is true of giants in the business world is equally true of the men of smaller means. Temptation to the outside investment comes to the proprietor of a news stand or peanut vendor, if he have loose money, with the same persistency that it pursues the millionaire.

We have noted retail grocers to have taken an interest in a patent buzz saw, carriage spring, or other notion, and which little side show has withdrawn their attention from business, and led them into annoyance and losses.

The road to success is easy, plain and very straight. From success to disaster is a very inviting road, and many there are travelling thereon. The remedy is to invest surplus money where it brings an income from sources that do not demand personal attention, and call for additional capital. Risks there must be, but keep them as light as possible. To-day there are tens of thousands wishing they had in their main business the dollars they put into outside enterprises.

NERVE IN BUSINESS.

Something Required by Every Man Engaged in Trade.

There is a degree of prudence that is almost as dangerous as reckless speculation in business, and it is now time for some bankers and merchants to ask themselves whether their caution is not over-reaching itself. If nobody will trust anyone business must come to a full stop, but it is not the best policy for the individual or the community to precipitate the worst merely through fear that the worst will come. It is not at all probable that the worst will come unless it is brought about by the excessive precautions taken against it. A man can only starve to death at the worst, and he is not showing great sagacity if he stops eating while he still has money in the savings bank, merely because he is afraid that when that money is gone he will then suffer the pangs of hunger.

It is not for the interests of the banks that their customers should fail, nor is it for the interest of the wholesaler that the retailers should be driven out of business. It is of the utmost importance, not only to the community, but to the individual bankers, merchants and manufacturers who make up so essential part of the community, that business should be kept in motion. The people have not stopped buying, and they have not yet suffered greatly in their ability to pay. If their ability to buy should be seriously reduced it would be because so many enterprises have closed in anticipation of something that has not yet happened. The large capitalists are upbraiding the smaller ones for taking their money out of the banks and locking it up in safes, but they are doing much the same thing themselves in stopping their mills and discharging their workmen, or holding on to the money in their vaults to the grave peril of the mercantile community.

Some months ago a thrill went through the business world because the $100,000,000 gold reserve in the treasury had been impaired, but the thrill passed off and no disaster befell the treasury, and that reserve might have been depleted much more without endangering the credit of the government. The reserve of the New York banks has been reduced below the legal limit, but that reserve was required to provide for emergencies, and an emergency is most emphatically here. The reserves are performing the work for which they were provided, and they might be provided in a still larger measure to meet the emergency without any greater danger than is incurred in refusing to do so. The public has been urged to abandon its pernicious course of hoarding and to deposit its money in the banks, but all this urging is in vain so long as people who have money in the banks cannot get it. The banks themselves are hoarding, and if there be danger in disbursing the money they hold there is also danger in holding on to it.

The manufacturers whose employees are no longer earning wages have in most cases stopped their mills in anticipation of something that may happen. But people still go to the retail stores and buy goods, and unless they are impoverished by a general stoppage of business they will buy about as much as usual next fall and winter. The retailers are not buying ahead so freely as the solicitations of drummers has led them to in recent years, but they have neither shut up shop nor stopped selling. Collections are not so good as sometimes, but they are not very bad. In many lines of production orders are fairly good. Congress is not acting with precipitate haste, but the probability that it will stop the silver purchases before another month is reached is a very strong one. Breadstuffs are going abroad very rapidly, and a large amount of gold has come in and is coming to this country in payment for them, or as loans on the securities that will be popular again in Europe when the danger of their being redeemed in silver has passed away, and a large addition has been made and is being made to the circulation of the National banks.

What is needed now is courage, pluck, confidence, not more in business men than by business men. These are essential in business at all times. The circumstances that interfered with mutual confidence are passing away, and there is no reason now while it should be entirely withheld and every man act as if disaster had already befallen the country.

The prudent mariner takes in sail when a gale approaches, but he does not strip his spars and let his vessel roll in the trough of the sea.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50. At the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor Yates and Government sts.

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To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to exort money from anyone whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to anyone full particulars of just how I was cured. Address with stamps:—

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(N.B.—Of the stock of books first received, several of the numbers in the above list are exhausted, but another supply will be received in two weeks' time. All orders which include any of the missing novels will be filed pending arrival of new supply. This explanation will account for any delay that may occur in receiving books.)

THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

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THE MINING REGION.

News of the Week in Kaslo and Slocan.

Nelson Miner.

Some favorable looking ore is being taken out of the Homestake Mine No. 2. The ledge is well defined and in a good formation. The ore body is about four feet in width, and samples have been secured that assay $30 in silver and $28 in gold.

The Wellington continues to ship ore to Tacoma, and a force of men will be kept at work developing the property. The shipments from this mine last year averaged 375 ounces in silver.

The Mountain Chief is putting out from eight to ten tons a day of good shipping ore. Of this output fifteen tons per week is being hauled to Kaslo. There are about twenty men employed in this mine.

H. E. Newton left Nelson on Friday. He will stop off at the Rip Van Winkle mine near Lytton to witness the clean up which is about to be made.

The O. K. claim is making a record for itself of late. A strike was made on this property a few days ago, and out of one pocket six or seven hundred dollars were pounded in a hand mortar in a few days. A crusher which was ordered some time before the new strike is expected soon, and when it arrives a force of men will be put on and the property opened up in good shape.

"Under the sliding scale of wages offered by Manager Patsy Clark of the Poorman Mine," a Coeur d'Alene man said last evening at the Spokane, "the miners would receive at prevailing prices of silver and lead just $3.44 per day, six cents less than the demand, $3.50, with the prospect before them of steady employment and still better wages if prices continue to advance. When it was announced that the mine would open lead was quoted at $3.70 and silver at 74. The offer was $1 a day less than the combined value of an ounce of silver and one hundred pounds of lead. With those figures of course you can arrive at the results yourself. I understand also that the minimum wage would have been fixed at $2.90 and the maximum at $4.50, which was certainly an extremely liberal proposition. Silver and lead declined to-day. I notice, enough to make a difference of 9 1-4 cents per day in wages, but it is generally admitted that the tendency of the lead market must be upward generally from now until it reaches a reasonable figure."

(Kaslo-Slocan Examiner.)

The owners of the Buffalo claim near Slocan lake have made a rich find, and uncovered a nice ledge of high grade on their claim.

The forest fires up the Kaslo river have become quite a nuisance, as much of the wagon road and trail have been so damaged by falling trees that it interferes with the ore shipping to a considerable extent.

At the Dardanelles mine last week the pumping machinery was set to work, and in less than 22 hours the shafts and drifts were empty of water. The shaft, which is 75 feet deep, the tunnel is 130 feet and crosscuts of 25 feet, making 240 lineal feet each, was full of water, yet this immense amount of 11,520 cubic feet was pumped dry in less than 22 hours from the time operations began.

The Mullinahone, situated about three miles south of Nelson, has been the object of considerable speculation of late. The Nesland Bros. of Nelson, who own the claim, were doing assessment work when they unearthed a very rich deposit of decomposed gold quartz, assays of which shows $1,500 in gold to the ton. The Mullinahone has a five-foot vein of gold-bearing quartz, other assays of which vary from $300 in gold and 18 ounces in silver to $1,500 in gold.

The owners of the Slocan Star mine have incorporated under the name of the Byron H. White Mining Company, with a privately subscribed stock of $1,000,000. This is one of the richest silver mines in the world, as it has a 50-foot ledge of rich concentrating ore, containing a 9-foot vein of clean galena, running 200 ounces per ton. This most wonderful mine will not be worked at present, as the owners can well afford to let it lie idle until the price of silver advances. Besides it is very hard of access, being several miles from the wagon road over a rough trail.

The owners of the Dardanelles group of mines have leased the Antelope, one of the same group, to John King, Byron Flaherty, George Mills and J. M. Tretheway for six months, on a shipping contract, the terms of which are that the lessees are to have one-half of the net proceeds of the ore shipped. As the Antelope has a four-foot vein of ore in sight, it is a valuable proposition, for the lessees are permitted to go ahead and work the mine to any extent.

(Slocan Prospector.)

A strike is reported from the Whitewater of gold rock that assays $400 in gold to the ton.

Another promising prospect has been struck on Eight Mile creek, which has two well-defined ledges that look as if they may run high in both silver and gold. The rock is being assayed.

Recent strikes in the granite formation of gray copper and chlorides give further evidence that the granite in this vicinity is not barren, and opens a broad field for prospectors that has hitherto been hardly noticed by them.

PROSPECTS OF WAR.

Said to be Much Better Within the Last Few Days.

Paris, Sept. 14.—Inquiries made at the British embassy here show that there is no doubt that fresh complications, involving the peace of Europe as well as a serious disturbance in the east, have arisen between France and Siam. So serious is the aspect of affairs the Earl of Dufferin, the British ambassador here, has decided to forego his intended trip to Switzerland, remaining here instead, in the hope of now being able to assist in settling the new series of Eastern complications. The Figaro states that the trouble between France and Siam is far from settled, and intimates that Siam and not France is to blame for this state of affairs. According to the Figaro, Siam has not evacuated the territory ceded to France, but failed even to give orders to naval officers commanding the posts on the left bank of the Mekong to evacuate. Though the war clouds are again rising in Siam, the strained state of affairs which has existed between Italy and France by reason of the recent riotous disturbances in the two countries is rapidly disappearing and matters are resuming their normal state. This result has been brought about to a certain degree by the fact that France has wisely determined not to force matters in any way, and has, with this object in view, notified the Italian government that France will not put in any claim for indemnity for the damage done to the French embassy in Rome upon the occasion of the anti-French riots of August 19 last. There are people here who intimate that fresh complications which have arisen between France and Siam have had something to do with prompting the French government to assume a very pacific attitude toward Italy, for the present at least. Then again it is also suggested that France, by this concession, would be able to persuade Italy not to be too pressing for her
be too pressing in her claim for indemnity pending still, as a result of the attacks made upon Italians in France. However, look at it as you may, the situation in Europe is decidedly unsettled, in spite of the peaceful advice being exchanged between the powers.

Mutilated by the Cherokees.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 15.—Two brothers named Clayton from Cherokee county, North Carolina, reached here today in a badly mutilated condition. During the summer they fished near an Indian camp, which so angered the Indians that they decided to whitecap the Claytons. Each man was tied to a tree and made to fast a week. Their eyes, ears, noses and toes were then badly mutilated, after which each man was slightly scalped. The Claytons left the scene of their outrageous treatment 20 days ago. They suffered unusual privations on the road. Here they were supplied with the means to take them to Texas, where they have friends. The North Carolina Indians are Cherokees who were not removed by the government at the time of the settlement of the tribe in the territory west of the Mississippi. They have not advanced very rapidly in civilization.

Forest Fires in Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 15.—Terrible forest fires are raging around Marshfield and a number of lives are reported to have been lost. Forty families are rendered homeless, many bridges burned and trains stopped. The villages of McMillan and Spencer were desolated.

Deadwood, S.D., Sept. 15.—Forest fires, which have been threatening this city for the past few days, have to-night assumed the form if immediate danger. The fire is now buraing a tract of very heavy timber a mile distant and coming straight towards the town. The destruction of the city is probable.

The Criminal History of Ten Years.

1. "In the Gloaming."
2. "Silver Threads Among the Gold."
3. "My Grandfather's Clock."
4. "White Wings."
5. "Sweet Violets."
6. "Annie Rooney."
7. "Down Went McGinty."
8. "Comrades."
9. "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay."
10. "After the Ball."—Chicago Tribune.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—A L Wright and wife, C N Nicholson, Mrs Honston, Miss Kelhom, Mrs Macaulay, Geo Brynes, C W Ward, Thomas Shorbolt, A W Vowell, Mrs S G Pugh, W F Buchanan, C Booth, Mrs S Norman, Rev Mr Robertson, Jas Davidson, Mrs Jordon, J H Swigy, A W Cassell, George H Whittaker and wife, O Seager, E Morse, J Johnson, J Pritchard, Col Hatchett, J Broad, W Code, H Wellman, J W Patterson, J Cochrane, C B Sword, J G Woods, D Piper, Dr Carroll and wife, W Jorden, Miss Bennett, G Wallace, Mrs M L Smith, E S Rickman, C W Deans and wife, Mrs O'Connor, Wm Barker, Chas Foster and wife, W H McKenney, Mrs Racker, Mrs A M Nelson, Mrs Field, A Macaulay, A G Smith, C B Lockhart, G J Jones, H Mitchell, W F Harvey, Miss Skinner, Mrs R Grant, F Stockham, J M Quilter, G M Reckman.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Monsieur Jules Preret, E B O'Neil, R H Bond and wife, A Hosbrouch, E G Lawrence, Lou Thompson, T T Belhome, V H Drummond, Ernest H Kelogg, E Monlin, Miss McMinn, P Renau, Miss M Biggart, Miss M L Gamaser, E Bouchlatte, Jas Pullock, W Clark, Mrs Leighton, A Smith, F D Dane, O Swanson, C R Rouse, L Jones and wife, J L C Poe, C Wallace and wife, H McLeod, T F Curry, C A Peacock and wife, A H Walters, Mrs Glover, T B Gibbs, H R Sheltzer, T Lubbe, M Stiller, F Dennes, C A Rey, A E Beck and wife and mother, Geo Beckingham, E B Willis, H Nelson.

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Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—S H E Co, John Earsman, M S Wade, H B Co, Nat Elec Co, R P Rithet, Thos Earle, H Saunders, E Wall & Co, Ramsay Bros, E G Prior, J H Todd, S Letser, Taylor Mill Co, Thorpe & Co, Victoria Iron Works, Dom Exp Co.

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NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described tract of land: Commencing at post S. E. marked "W. D. Morgan," planted on the east shore of Read Island, opposite Rendesvous Islands, thence west 80 chains, thence north 100 chains, thence east to shore, thence along shore to point of commencement, containing 1000 acres more or less.

W. D. MORGAN.
Victoria, August 18, 1893. Aug 18-1m

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a timber cutting license of Valdes Island, to cut and carry away timber from the following described land commencing at a post in Deep Water Bay and running southeast 40 chains more or less; thence northeast 80 chains, thence northwest 80 chains; thence southwest 40 chains to place of commencement.

THOMAS PETCH
August 11th, 1893. 81-1m

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MIGHTY NIAGARA.

Chicago and Its Bustling Streets Left Far Behind.

FEELINGS AS ONE LOOKS AT NIAGARA

It Passes Description—Indian Beadwork Sellers—Musings by the Rivers' Brim The Dream-River—The Old, Old Fashion.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Sept. 12.—Reluctantly we bade good-bye to Chicago. Its busy streets throbbing with human aims and interests, its quaint corners and kindly people, had become very dear to us. Our leave of absence, though, was limited, and we had to tear ourselves away. The custom house man, with a frigid smile that suggested the Peary expedition, demanded, "Are you going up into Canada?" and then with the light touch which distinguishes the custom house man, ran his fingers through our belongings and allowed us to pass on. As soon as we were fairly aboard the train our spirits began to revive. True, we might never see Chicago again, but was not Niagara before us? All that night we banished World's Fair thoughts and tried to remember all we had ever heard or read of Niagara. Summing up, we came to the conclusion that most people feel first a feeling of disappointment in looking upon the great fall. It was not so with me, and with Niagara really before me I wondered how it could be the experience of any one. All my pre-conceived ideas of the place and its surroundings were poor and mean. Gladly I left them all behind, with quotations, statistics and other people's thoughts, anything and everything that would intrude, content just to look and listen. The impression that Niagara makes upon any beholder he can never hope to transmit to another, and no two people see the same falls. The reason for this is that nature attunes herself to the inward vision rather than to the physical sight—we see from within outwards, not through the eye really. We looked and looked at the falling waters; no, not at, but into them, till they seemed to draw us to themselves. We wanted to get nearer; to feel that we were part of it.

Before going down under the Falls we had to don oilskin suits, which so destroyed our identity that we passed our own companions to hail a total stranger, who gazed at us from under his Eskimo head-dress with a smile of mild forbearance. We were taken down an elevator, along a slippery ledge of rock, through a dripping tunnel, and then out we came to the open. A little path, maybe six feet long, jutted out under the Falls, and a railing made it safe. The noise was deafening at first, and the splashing of water made it impossible to raise our faces upwards. But I wanted to look up boldly and stare Niagara in the face, and soon found a way. A little hollow in the face of the cliff made a protected head-rest where the spray scarcely reached, and from this coign of vantage I could look steadily upwards. This is the right way to see Niagara.

Looking at it from a distance is nothing to this. With the great drops pattering on your face, the spray all around you and the roar of mighty waters in your ears, the grandeur of it all forces itself in upon you. It doesn't make you feel insignificant as high mountains and wide seas do; but it lifts you out of yourself, fills your mind with lofty thoughts and sends the warm blood tingling to your finger tips. It acts upon one as a mighty tonic, arousing and strengthening all that is best within one. The elevator takes us up to the level once more, and, after leaving behind the rubber clothes and oil-skins we go up beyond the falls to see the rapids. Everything here is quiet and orderly. The hackmen are not nearly so importunate as some we know, and, mirabile dictu, they are quite reasonable in their charges. We got one to take us round in his jaunting car (!) and show us all the sights on "the island. The sun was graciously pleased to shine forth at this hour and we got kodak views of some fine little bits on and near the island.

We looked with interest at the Indians who make and sell their atrocious bead-work here, for we remembered Mark Twain said their feet were shaped like pies. His simile must be excused on the ground of poetic license. I don't believe it's "founded on fact." A girl tried in vain to sell me a souvenir-spoon of Canadian Niagara. She said it was unique. Her description of it, at least, certainly was. She said, "Here you see on this side is the Indian, with his game and weapons. On the other side is the maple-leaf and the beaver which is the animal more plentiful there." You'd think to hear her speak that in Canada I could scarcely take my walks abroad without falling over beavers.

We leave her and rest awhile on Goat Island bridge which is the finest point from which to view the rapids above the falls. We see the river hurrying on towards its final leap and it seems as if we and the bridge must be swept away with it, with such an irresistable force does it come on. It troubles us as the dream-river troubled Paul Dombey. A fellow-feeling comes over us when we remember how he felt forced sometimes to try and stop it, to stem it with his childish hands, to choke its way through sand, crying out when he saw it come on resistless. How impotent we are to stop this stream or the swifter stream of life which it symbolizes, or to put aside what Dickens calls, "The old, old fashion! The fashion that came in with our first garments, and will last unchanged until our race has run its course, and the wide firmament is rolled up like a scroll. The old, old fashion—Death." With him we exclaim, "Oh, thank God for that older fashion yet, of Immortality! and look upon us, angels of young children, with regards not quite estranged, when the swift river bears us to the ocean."

A. D. CAMERON.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

LACROSSE.

All those willing to play at the coming lacrosse match in Westminster are requested to be present to-morrow at the Caledonian grounds for the purpose of organization. Several of those who have won glory for Victoria in days gone by have signified their intention of playing again. The balance of the team will be chosen from the younger blood. Practice will begin on Saturday at 2 o'clock. The personnel of the team will not be settled till after next week.

THE CONQUERING HEROES.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—The Victoria lacrosse team arrived here to-night from Montreal and are stopping at the Palmer House. They will have a full practice at 10 o'clock Friday morning, and will play the Torontos on Saturday. Macnaughton received a heavy body check in Montreal and had to have medical aid. It is nothing serious, however, and he will come to Toronto Friday night. Before leaving Montreal a match was arranged for September 20 with the Shamrocks, the financial arrangements being the same as with Montreal—the gate receipts after expenses are paid. It is safe to expect a good gate after the easy defeat of the Montreals Wednesday. The team is in good condition. The Cornwall match will probably be declared off on account of poor prospects of expenses. The Victorias expect to play the Capitals on September 20.

WHAT EASTERNERS THINK.

The Montreal Star says: The Victoria, B. C., lacrosse club certainly deserves all possible encouragement in their eastern tour, which commenced last Saturday. There is nothing like travel to secure the finishing polish to even a good lacrosse education, and the officers of the club have done the right thing though they took considerable risks from a finatcial point of view. Bad weather will be the only thing they may have to contend with. They can be assured of a hearty welcome anywhere. Judging from the exhibitions of the last two years, eastern lacrosse players are not improving as a class and many already look upon the west as a training field for new men. The lacrosse enthusiasts of the effete east are anxious to see what the players from across the Rockies can do. And this anxiety is not by any means disinterested. Let the visitors keep their eyes open and let them carry with them whatever they find good and ignore whatever is bad in the game as practiced here, and let them always remember that lacrosse is a game for amateurs and gentlemen. The time may come, though it is to be hoped that it is far distant, when professionalism, or semi-professionalism, or any of the hundred of other causes that work in the same direction, will decimate the eastern ranks to such an extent that the new race in the west will have to be looked to for the maintenance of the national game, and when no world championship honors will be considered worthy of that name without the western men having had a try at it.

The Quebec lacrosse club have invited the Victoria club to play an exhibition game in that city, offering to pay all expenses, or to give over gate receipts.

YACHTING.

THE MISSING VALKYRIE.

New York, Sept. 14.—Captain Rettie, of the British steamer Holyrood, which arrived to-day from Chinese and Indian ports, says that he followed a course due west from Fayal, but did not see anything of the British yacht Valkyrie. His course was identical with that supposed to have been taken by the Valkyrie. Captain Rettie says the breakwater at St. Michael's was carried away by a hurricane.

THE NAVAHOE'S QUALITIES.

London, Sept. 15.—Royal Phelps Carroll, owner of the Navahoe, said last evening that he considered her a better boat than the Britannia in reaching and running, but he admitted he was disappointed with her windward work, on which races always depend.

THE CAPE MAY CUP.

London, Sept. 15.—The yachts Britannia and Navahoe started about 1 o'clock in the race for the Cape May cup, the Britannia slightly in the lead.

London, Sept. 15.—Lord Dunraven, owner of the Valkyrie, said this evening that he had no idea his yacht would reach New York before next Saturday. He does not feel the slightest uneasiness about her, as he does not regard her as over-due. Lord Dunraven added that he would remain in the United States only for the race for the America Cup. He had entered the Valkyrie only for that event, and would not prolong his visit after the match.

Messrs. Gibbs and Wey, who left Oak Bay for a cruise up Puget Sound ten days ago, returned home last evening. They had some rough and wet weather to contend against, but came out of it safe and sound.

FOOTBALL.

REORGANIZED.

A meeting of the Victoria Rugby football club was held last evening for the purpose of re-organizing. Mr. F. M. Jones occupied the chair. The following officers and several new members were elected: President, W. A. Ward; Captain, H. F. M. Jones; Vice-Captain, Dr. A. W. Watt; Secretary-Treasurer, John Fraser, 32 Government street; Committee—O. H. Van Millingen, C. H. Roberts and A. Crease. It was decided to change the colors of the club which will be crimson and white. At the end of the season badges will be given to those members who take an active and energetic part in the season's sport. The team will commence practising on September 23rd.

CRICKET.

FOR SATURDAY'S MATCH.

The following sieven will represent the Albions in the match with Westminster in the city to-morrow: H. J. Martin (captain), F. W. Thomas, W. Wallis, P. D. Goepel, Conrad Schweggers, J. E. Martin, W. Savory, A. C. Anderson, H. B. Swinerton, A. A. Green and F. G. Fowkes. Mr. P. Schweggers will act as umpire. Play will commence at 10 o'clock.

Highly Praised.

The Tatler, a literary and musical paper published in St. Augustine, Florida, thus refers to the two talented ladies who are to appear at the Victoria theatre soon. "Among the entertainments of the week none were more enjoyable and elevating than the dramatized reading of Miss Mabelle Biggart, accompanied by Miss Marie Louise Gumaer as soloist. These two brave, noble-spirited women are types of what the American girl should and will in the near future be. Strong and self-reliant, they are making a tour of the country, especially filling engagements in Chautauqua Assemblies, honestly endeavoring to popularize dramatic readings of elevating works. Miss Biggart has dramatized 'Adam Bede' and rightly claims for the book itself the place of honor among the masterpieces of English literature. She possesses dramatic power in a marked degree, carrying her audiences with her through the soul-stirring passages of the powerful work. Her pronunciation of the powerful speech of Adam and his friends, the tearful voice of his mother, and the sympathy and love of the preacher are faithfully portrayed. The programme is artistic in arrangement, the arias carrying out the scheme of the work, rising with it to the finale, when Hetty, condemned to death, faints, and 'The Rock of Ages,' soft, and soul-comforting, rises softly, without accompaniment, to teach the sublimest of all lessons. Miss Gumaer has a strong, sympathetic, contralto voice and good presence. Her singing is entirely above the common place, making the entertainment a lesson in strength and faith seldom attained in sermons."

Millinery Display.

Ladies you are respectfully invited to our millinery opening on Tuesday, Sept. 19th, Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. Newest styles, latest shapes from the eastern markets. J. Partridge.

Marine.

The bark Rontenbeck is discharging ballast to make room for more salmon.

The old machinery from the steamer Amelia is being landed on the outer dock.

Crop Reports.

Mr. J. R. Anderson, of the department of agriculture, has left for the interior of the province to visit the principal farming districts. He will make arrangements for full crop reports, which will be included in the annual report. His trip will extend as far as Cariboo.

Too Sick to Appear.

Patrick Sweeney, who while drunk caused such excitement in a Chinese butcher shop yesterday, was too sick to appear in the police court this morning. Sweeney became worse during the day and a physician had to be called in. He received injuries from a fall. His system is in a pitiable condition from the effects of a long spree.

Odds and Ends.

In the City of Mexico the street railway furnishes funeral cars.

There are six million leaves on an elm tree thirty feet high.

The value of the coal product of the United States is nearly four times the value of the silver product.

Dogs, horses, elephants, seals, kangaroos, bears and lions have been taught to box with gloves.

A lady at Marietta, Georgia, has made enough money by selling milk, butter, eggs and old clothes to pay the expenses of herself and husband to the World's Fair and herself an outfit besides.

An extraordinary infantile prodigy has been discovered in China in a little girl four years old, who passed successfully an examination for literary honors at the Hong Kong university and wrote "a concise essay" that made the examiners marvel because of the mature thought published in it.

A justice of the peace in Sandersville, Ga., being called upon to perform a marriage ceremony, is accused of concluding with: "By the authority vested in me as an officer of the state of Georgia, which is sometimes called the Empire state of the South; by the fields of cotton that lie spread out in snowy whiteness around us; by the howl of the coon-dog and the gourd vine, whose clinging tendrils will shade the entrance to your humble dwelling place; by the red and luscious heart of water melon, whose sweetness fills the heart with joy; by the heavens and earth, in the presence of these witnesses, I pronounce you man and wife."

Clerks in bookstores must have singular experiences. The Syracuse Standard states that "it is a fact that at a prominent Syracuse bookstore within two weeks a lady of apparent intelligence asked if there was anything new by Dickens."

Scotch Education.

Sir George Trevelyan stated in the British house of commons the other day that the total cost of maintenance of schools in Scotland was £1,220,000. The number of children in attendance last year was 545,000, as compared with 306,000 in 1880. Each child in Scotland was educated at a cost of £2 5s 9d, whereas in England the cost in board schools was £2 8s 0d, in Church of England schools £1 16s 3d, and in Roman Catholic schools £1 14s 3d. Scotland has taken advantage of free education, as was shown by the fact that whereas in 1800 87 per cent. of the children enjoyed the benefit, the percentage rose last year to nearly 96. The grant for education in England is this year £6,200,000. This is the largest ever asked, and it was passed by the house on the 31st ult.

The Toilet of Birds.

The feathered tribes have many peculiar ways and fancies about the details of their toilets. Some birds use water only, some water and dust, while others prefer dust and no water. Birds are not only nice in their choice of bath water, but also very particular about the quality of their "toilet dust." Wild ducks, though feeding by salt water, prefer to bathe in fresh water pools, and will fly long distances inland to ranging brooks and ponds, where they preen and dress their feathers in the early hours of the morning. Sparrows bathe often, both in water and in dust. They are not so particular about the quality of the water as about the quality of the dust. They prefer clean water, but I have seen them take a dip in shallow pools that were quite muddy. The city sparrow must take a water bath where he can get it—in the streets or on the tops of houses—but he is most careful in his choice of a dust bath. Road dust, the dryest and finest possible, suits him best. I have noticed the city sparrow taking his dust bath in the street, and invariably he chooses a place where the dust is like powder. Partridges prefer dry loam. They like to scratch out the soil from under the grass and fill their feathers with cool earth. Most birds are fond of burnt ashes. Some early morning take a walk across a field that has been burnt over, and see the number of winged creatures that rise suddenly from the ash heaps. A darting form, a small cloud of ashes, and the bathers disappear.

POISONED HER FATHER.

Strange Act of a Young Girl—The Indian Tragedy.

Nanaimo, Sept. 15.—A sad story came from Wellington yesterday of the attempt of a young girl of 15 to murder her father by poisoning. A week ago the father went to work in the mines, and after taking a drink from his pail he was seized with severe pains, followed by vomiting. He became so ill that he had to quit work and go home. He remained ill all day without finding out the cause. A day or two his daughter confessed to putting "rough on rats" in his pail, and when asked why she did it replied that a young man told her to do it. Her friends claim she is demented and are keeping a close watch on her actions.

Yesterday the magistrates gave their decision re the seizure of the S. S. Ina at Toba Inlet some few weeks ago. The vessel will now be disposed of according to the Indian act.

The coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict of accidental death on the body of Mary Polkenim. Howard, the half-breed, was arrested and fined $300 and costs for supplying deceased with liquor. He will also serve 12 months in jail.

Howard Kelly is preparing the plans for 24 dwelling houses which are to be erected on Newcastle townsite and disposed of on the installment plan. If the scheme is successful another lot will be put up.

The Hamilton Spectator says the people of Canada want something more than a fiscal policy, and broadly intimates that the something is honest government. For that, the Spectator says, they look to Sir John Thompson. "He may dismiss a minister at will," says the Spectator, and goes on to say: "We trust he will give his earliest attention to the Montreal affair (the Curran bridge) and take such measures as will satisfy the people of Canada that though irregularities may occur they will not be tolerated by the government."

BIRTH.

COWAN—In this city on the 14th inst., the wife of Maynard H. Cowan, of a daughter.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to believe that it will also be of benefit to you?

Confidence is the Great

LINCH PIN

that holds you and me together in

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WINTER UNDERWEAR

Reduced from

50c.	75c.	$1.00	$1.25	$1.50
to	to	to	to	to
25c.	50c.	75c.	$1.00	$1.00

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On and after September 15th, the Victoria West Coal Yard will sell Coal at the following rates.

Best Wellington (Screened) Coal, $7.00 per Ton. Best Slack Coal, $4.00.

All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

Telephone 212. VICTORIA WEST COAL YARD.

FOR CASH ONLY.

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Best Screened Coal, -	$7.00 per Ton.
do do do -	$2 per 1-4 Ton.
Slack, - - - -	$4.00 per Ton.

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VICTORIA COAL, WOOD & LUMBER CO.,
CENTRAL COAL AND WOOD YARD,
WELLINGTON COAL YARD,
BRODERICK'S COAL YARD,
ROCK BAY COAL YARD,
JANION'S WHARF COAL YARD.

NEW GOODS For Fall and Winter Just Received at A. GREGG & SONS, TAILORS, 82 Yates Street.

THE VICTORIA TAILORING AND DYEING ESTAB'T, JNO. T. PIERRE Proprietor, PIERRE BLOCK, (Near City Hall) 100 DOUGLAS STREET

SUITS from $20.00 up. PANTS from $6.00 up.

Clothes cleaned, dyed, altered and repaired. Prices lower than the lowest. N.B.—I have no branch store and no drummers to annoy you, but will promptly attend to all orders by mail. au18-1m

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL, (With power to increase)	£600,000,	$2,920,000
RESERVE	£270,000,	$1,319,000

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

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70 Pound Sacks For Family Use.

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